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Weekly Petroleum Status Report

Data for Week Ended:
June 4, 1993

Includes:

U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet, March 1993
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Cooling Degree-Days Data
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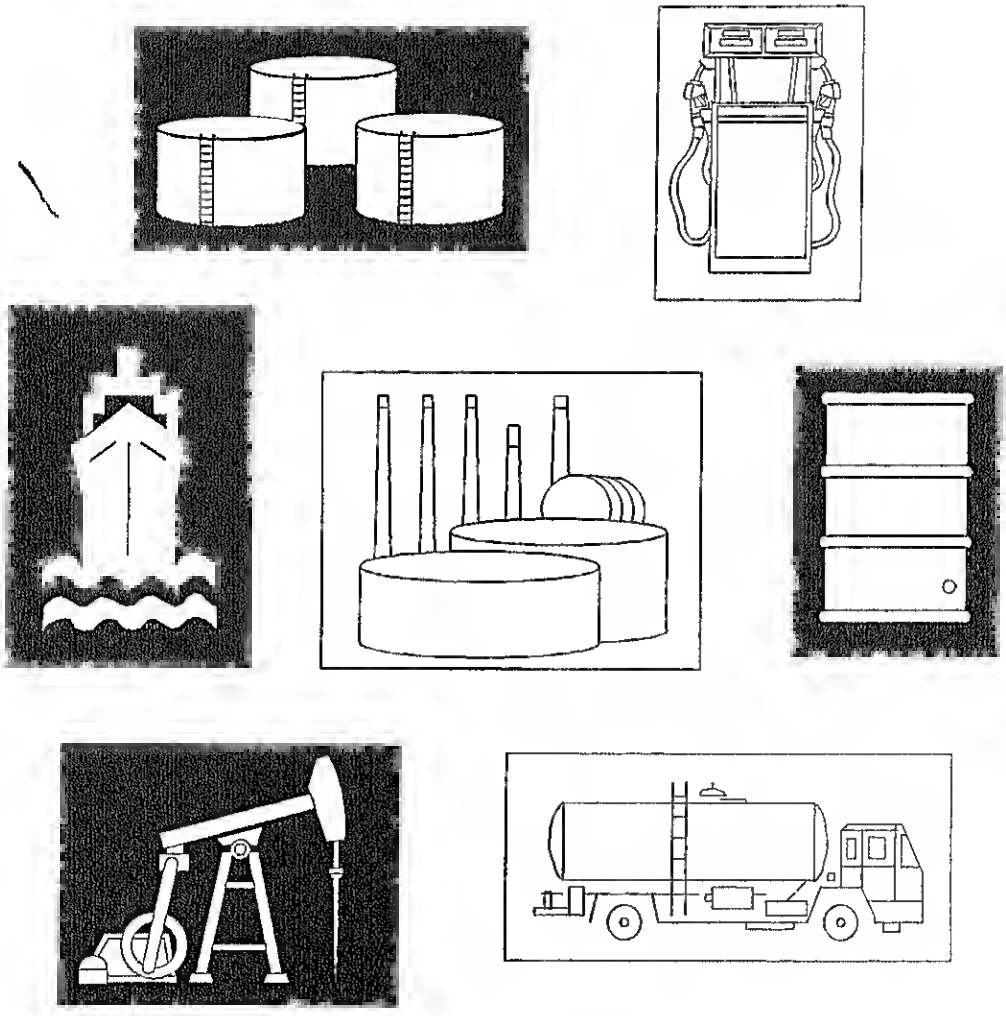
Monthly Propane/Propylene Data
(See Appendix C)



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Preface

The *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR) provides timely information on the petroleum supply situation in the context of historical information, selected prices, and forecasts. The *WPSR* is intended to provide up-to-date information to the industry, the press, planners, policymakers, consumers, analysts, and State and local governments. It is published each Thursday by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) and excerpts of the data are available electronically after 5 p.m. Wednesday. The data contained in this report are based on company submissions for the week ending 7 a.m. the preceding Friday. For some weeks which include holidays, publication of the *WPSR* is delayed by 1 day. The *WPSR* is not published during 1 of the last 2 weeks of the year depending upon which day of the week Christmas occurs. The following week's issue includes data for both weeks.

General information about this document may be obtained from Charles C. Heath (202) 586-6860, Director of the Petroleum Supply Division, Office of Oil and Gas, Energy Information Administration; or Morris H. Rice (202) 586-4634, Chief of the Statistical Analysis Branch.

Specific information about the data in this report may be obtained from Larry J. Alverson (202) 586-9664 or Diana House (202) 586-9667.

Specific questions concerning the Petroleum Export Modeling System (PEMS) may be directed to Carol L. French (202) 586-9888 or Betty Barlow (202) 586-8746.

Specific questions about the data in Appendix B, EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report", may be directed to Stephen Patterson (202) 586-5994.

Specific questions pertaining to monthly propane stock data for Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts I, II, and III, published in Appendix C, may be directed to Stacey Ungerleider (202) 586-5130. These data will be available June through September 1993.

Contents

Highlights

Refinery Activity (Million Barrels per Day)

	Four Weeks Ending		
	06/04/93	05/28/93	06/04/92
Crude Oil Input to Refineries	13.9	13.8	13.7
Refinery Capacity Utilization (Percent)	92.5	92.1	88.7
Motor Gasoline Production	7.4	7.3	7.1
Distillate Fuel Oil Production	3.1	3.1	2.9

See Table 2.

Refinery utilization for the 4 weeks ending June 4, 1993, was 4 percent higher than for the 4 weeks ending June 4, 1992. Motor gasoline production and distillate fuel oil production for the 4 weeks ending June 4, 1993, were 4 percent higher than for the same period a year ago.

Stocks (Million Barrels)

	Week Ending		
	06/04/93	05/28/93	06/04/92
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	350.9	353.5	341.4
Motor Gasoline	227.0	222.5	220.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	101.0	101.0	97.3
All Other Oils	372.4	368.4	373.7
Crude Oil In SPR	582.1	582.0	568.6
Total*	1,633.4	1,627.4	1,601.4

See Table 3.

Distillate fuel oil stocks were about the same as the previous week. Motor gasoline stocks increased 4.5 MMB during the week, and were 3 percent higher than a year ago at this time. The current level is above the seasonally-adjusted average range for this time of year. These stocks do not include stocks of oxygenates (MTBE and fuel ethanol) which will be blended into gasoline to raise the oxygen level and octane rating. At the end of April, stocks of MTBE were about 12.0 MMB and stocks of fuel ethanol were about 2.1 MMB. Crude oil stocks decreased 2.6 MMB and were 9.5 MMB higher than a year ago at this time.

Net Imports (Million Barrels per Day)

	Four Weeks Ending		
	06/04/93	05/28/93	06/04/92
Crude Oil	6.4	6.6	5.9
Petroleum Products	1.1	1.0	1.0
Total*	7.5	7.6	7.0

See Table 1.

Net imports of crude oil during the 4 weeks ending June 4, 1993, were 8 percent higher than those for the same period last year. Net imports of petroleum products were 3 percent higher than a year ago.

Products Supplied (Million Barrels per Day)

	Four Weeks Ending		
	06/04/93	05/28/93	06/04/92
Motor Gasoline	7.3	7.5	7.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.0	3.0	2.8
All Other Products	6.5	6.3	6.5
Total*	16.9	16.9	16.6

See Table 9.

Total products supplied for the 4 weeks ending June 4, 1993, were 2 percent above the level for a year ago. Motor gasoline supplied was slightly above last year's level, and distillate fuel oil supplied was 10 percent above.

Prices (Dollars per Barrel)

	Week Ending		
	06/04/93	05/28/93	06/05/92
World Prices			
World Crude Oil	16.94	16.80	19.48
Spot Market Product Prices[1]			
Rotterdam Market			
91 RON Unleaded Gasoline	23.21	23.45	28.20
Gas Oil	23.08	22.79	24.87
Residual Fuel Oil	13.81	14.86	14.41
New York Market			
87 Octane Unleaded Gasoline	23.71	24.14	27.95
No. 2 Heating Oil	23.43	23.48	26.03
Residual Fuel Oil	14.50	14.85	15.35

[1]Source: *Bloomberg Oil Buyers' Guide*, published by Bloomberg Petroleum Publications (Copyright 1993)

See Tables 12 and 13.

During the week ending June 4, 1993, the world crude oil price rose 14 cents per barrel from the previous week. On the New York market, spot prices for 87 octane unleaded gasoline fell 43 cents per barrel, and the spot price of No. 2 heating oil fell 5 cents per barrel. The New York distillate fuel oil price was 37 cents per barrel higher than the price in Rotterdam.

*Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Beginning in this issue of the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, weather data in Table 15 have been changed to reflect cooling degree-days.

Table S1. U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet, March 1993

Petroleum Supply (Thousand Barrels per Day)		March 1993	Cumulative January-March 1993
Crude Oil Supply			
(1)	Domestic Production[1]	6,876	6,981
(2)	Net Imports (Including SPR)[2]	8,375	6,182
(3)	Gross Imports (Excluding SPR)	8,481	6,315
(4)	SPR Imports	32	11
(5)	Exports	139	144
(6)	SPR Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-58	-32
(7)	Other Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-188	-212
(8)	Product Supplied and Losses	-11	-11
(9)	Unaccounted-for Crude Oil[3]	156	146
(10)	Crude Oil Input to Refineries	13,249	13,055
Other Supply			
(11)	Natural Gas Liquids Production	1,911	1,852
(12)	Other Liquids Naw Supply	122	242
(13)	Crude Oil Product Supplied	11	10
(14)	Processing Gain	777	777
(15)	Net Product Imports[4]	1,083	996
(16)	Gross Product Imports[4]	1,829	1,758
(17)	Product Exports[4]	786	762
(18)	Product Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	619	334
(19)	Total Product Supplied for Domestic Use	17,752	17,267
Products Supplied			
(20)	Motor Gasoline	7,397	7,089
(21)	Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	123	118
(22)	Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,371	1,363
(23)	Distillate Fuel Oil	3,450	3,471
(24)	Residual Fuel Oil	1,065	1,069
(25)	Other Oils Supplied[5]	4,347	4,156
(26)	Total Products Supplied	17,752	17,267
Total Net Imports		7,437	7,179

Petroleum Stocks (Million Barrels)	March 31, 1993
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)[6]	337.1
Total Motor Gasoline	227.4
Reformulated	0
Oxygenated	17.5
Other Finished	169.6
Blending Components	40.4
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	4.4
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	37.0
Distillate Fuel Oil	97.5
0.05% Sulfur and under	12.4
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	85.1
Residual Fuel Oil	40.7
Unfinished Oils	103.5
Other Oils[7]	158.4
Total Stocks (Excluding SPR)	1,006.0
Crude Oil in SPR	677.6
Total Stocks (Including SPR)	1,683.6

[1] Includes lease condensate.
[2] Net Imports = Gross Imports (line 3) + Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) Imports (line 4) - Exports (line 5).
[3] Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item. See Glossary for further explanation.
[4] Includes finished petroleum products, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and natural gas plant liquids.
[5] Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases (LRGs), other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, jet fuels, and distillate and residual fuel oils.
[6] Includes domestic and Customs-cleared foreign crude oil in transit to refineries.
[7] Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids and LRGs, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.

Note: Due to independent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total.
Source: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, May 1993.

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet, 4 Weeks Ending 06/04/93

Petroleum Supply (Thousand Barrels per Day)	Four Week Averages Ending 06/04/93	Four Week Averages Ending 06/04/92	Percent Change	Cumulative Daily Averages 154 Days 1993	Cumulative Daily Averages 154 Days 1992	Percent Change
Crude Oil Supply						
(1) Domestic Production[1]	E6,824	7,113	-4.1	E6,934	7,286	-4.8
(2) Net Imports (Including SPR)[2]	6,403	5,918	8.2	6,376	5,611	13.6
(3) Gross Imports (Excluding SPR)	6,513	6,021	8.2	6,477	5,686	13.9
(4) SPR Imports	0	4	--	28	1	--
(5) Exports	E109	106	3.0	E129	76	69.3
(6) SPR Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-15	-4	--	-48	-1	--
(7) Other Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-110	200	--	-185	-109	--
(8) Product Supplied and Losses	E-11	-10	--	E-11	-16	--
(9) Unaccounted-for Crude Oil[3]	767	497	--	252	337	--
(10) Crude Oil Input to Refineries	13,858	13,714	1.0	13,318	13,108	1.6
Other Supply						
(11) Natural Gas Liquids Production	E1,850	1,701	8.8	E1,844	1,696	8.7
(12) Other Liquids New Supply	E151	91	67.0	E246	106	132.6
(13) Crude Oil Product Supplied	E10	10	0.3	E10	16	-37.3
(14) Processing Gain	E758	796	-4.8	E764	747	2.3
(15) Net Product Imports[4]	1,062	1,031	3.0	988	910	8.6
(16) Gross Product Imports[4]	1,816	1,730	5.0	1,748	1,765	-0.9
(17) Product Exports[4]	E754	699	7.8	E761	855	-11.0
(18) Product Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)[5]	-798	-789	--	2	202	--
(19) Total Product Supplied for Domestic Use	16,892	16,555	2.0	17,172	16,785	2.3
Products Supplied						
(20) Motor Gasoline	7,331	7,314	0.2	7,198	7,126	1.0
(21) Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	127	145	-12.4	123	148	-17.3
(22) Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,309	1,201	9.0	1,352	1,245	8.8
(23) Distillate Fuel Oil	3,040	2,767	9.9	3,297	3,087	6.8
(24) Residual Fuel Oil	957	1,051	-8.9	1,014	1,172	-13.5
(26) Other Oils[6]	4,127	4,077	1.2	4,189	4,008	4.5
(26) Total Products Supplied	16,882	16,555	2.0	17,172	16,785	2.3
Total Net Imports	7,468	8,950	7.4	7,364	8,521	12.8

Petroleum Stocks (Million Barrels)	06/04/93	05/28/93	06/04/92	Percent Change from Previous Week	Percent Change from Year Ago
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)[7]	350.9	353.5	341.4	-0.7	2.8
Total Motor Gasoline	227.0	222.5	220.4	2.0	3.0
Reformulated	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oxygenated	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other Finished	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Blending Components	38.1	38.4	34.5	-0.7	10.7
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	4.0	4.2	5.6	-6.6	-29.2
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	38.3	36.4	39.7	5.1	-3.6
Distillate Fuel Oil	101.0	101.0	97.3	0.0	3.7
0.06% Sulfur and under	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Residual Fuel Oil	44.4	44.1	40.0	0.8	11.2
Unfinished Oils	101.5	102.2	102.6	-0.7	-1.0
Other Oils[8]	E184.2	E181.3	185.8	1.6	-0.9
Total Stocks (Excluding SPR)	1,051.3	1,045.4	1,032.8	0.6	1.8
Crude Oil in SPR	582.1	582.0	568.6	0.0	2.4
Total Stocks (Including SPR)	1,633.4	1,627.4	1,601.4	0.4	2.0

[1] Includes lease condensate.
[2] Net Imports = Gross Imports (line 3) + Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) Imports (line 4) - Exports (line 5).
[3] Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item. See Glossary for further explanation.
[4] Includes finished petroleum products, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and natural gas plant liquids.
[5] Includes an estimate of minor product stock change based on monthly data.
[6] Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases (LRGs), other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, jet fuels, and distillate and residual fuel oils.
[7] Includes domestic and Customs-cleared foreign crude oil in transit to refineries.
[8] Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids and LRGs, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, aviation gasoline blending components, naphthe and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthes, lube oils, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.
For the current 2 weeks, stocks of these minor products are estimated from monthly data. (See Glossary: Stock change (Refined Products)).
E=Estimate based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, except for exports and crude oil production. See Appendix for explanation of estimates of exports and crude oil production.
NA=Not Available
Note: Due to independent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total. The percentages shown are calculated using unrounded numbers.
Sources: See page 28.

Table 2. U.S. Refinery Activity, 1992 to Present
(Million Barrels per Day)

Inputs and Utilization

Year/Element	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1992												
Crude Oil Input	12.9	12.5	13.1	13.3	13.7	14.1	14.0	13.4	13.7	13.6	13.5	13.2
Gross Inputs	13.1	12.7	13.3	13.4	13.8	14.3	14.2	13.6	14.0	13.6	13.8	13.4
Operable Capacity	15.6	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.5	15.5	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.4	15.3
Percent Utilization	84.4	81.4	84.8	85.7	88.3	91.9	91.4	89.0	91.0	88.9	89.8	87.4
1993												
Crude Oil Input	13.0	12.9	13.2									
Gross Inputs	13.2	13.2	13.5									
Operable Capacity	15.1	15.1	15.1									
Percent Utilization	87.0	86.9	89.4									

Average for Four-Week Period Ending: 1993	04/02	04/09	04/16	04/23	04/30	05/07	05/14	05/21	05/28	06/04
Crude Oil Input	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.4	13.5	13.7	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.9
Gross Inputs	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.6	13.7	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	14.0
Operable Capacity	E15.1	E15.1	E15.1	E15.1	E15.1	E15.1	E15.1	E15.1	E15.1	E15.1
Percent Utilization[1]	88.5	88.4	88.8	89.9	90.6	91.9	92.1	91.9	92.1	92.5

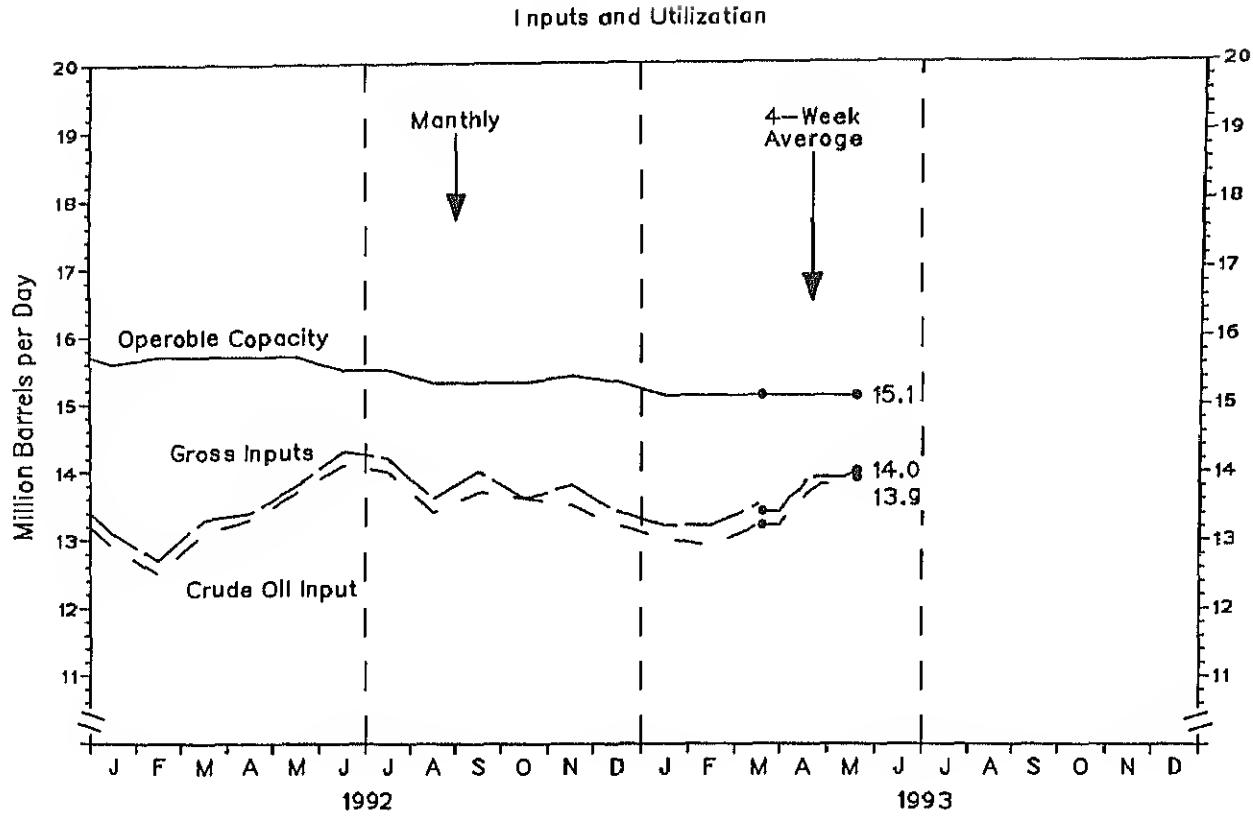
Production by Product

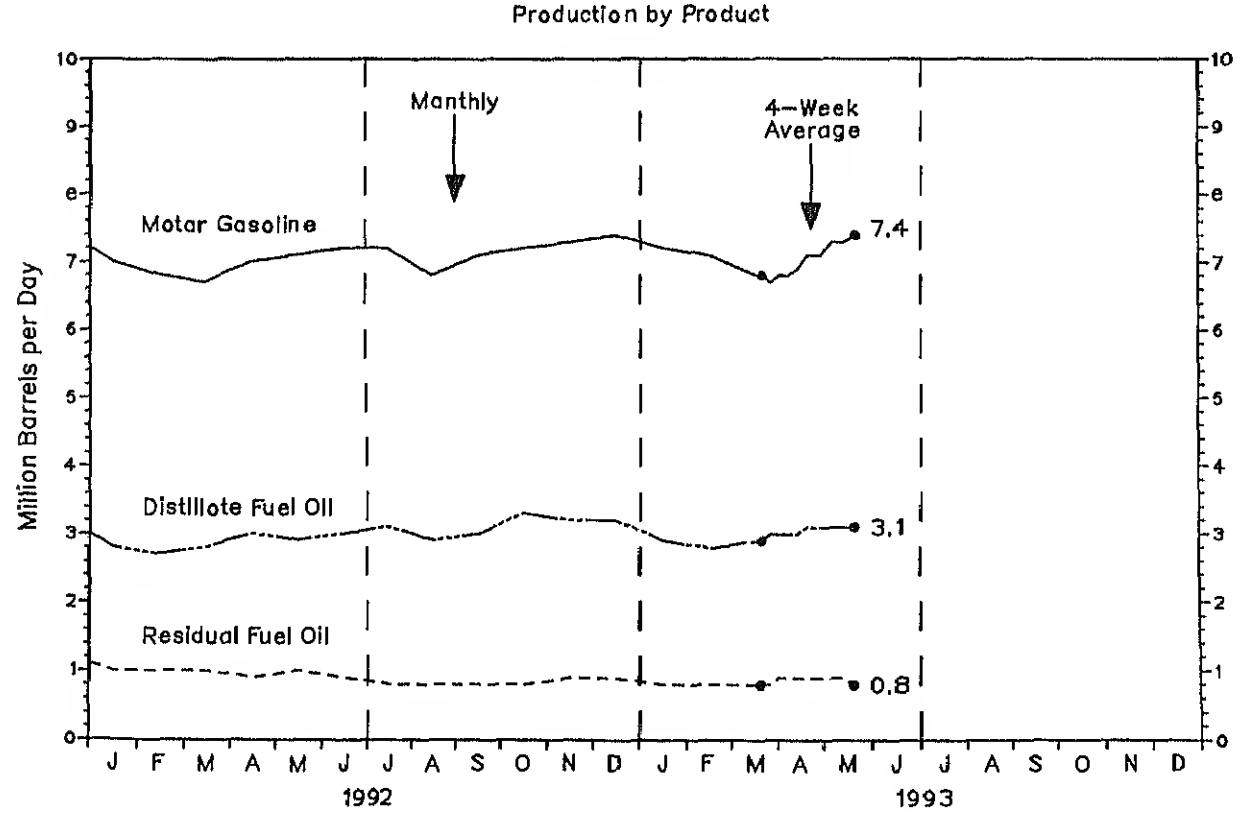
Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1992												
Finished Motor Gasoline	7.0	6.8	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2	6.8	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4
Finished Leaded	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Finished Unleaded	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.1	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.3
Jet Fuel	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.2
Residual Fuel Oil	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
1993												
Finished Motor Gasoline	7.2	7.1	6.8									
Reformulated	0.0	0.0	0.0									
Oxygenated	1.4	0.9	0.4									
Other Finished	5.7	6.2	6.4									
Jet Fuel	1.4	1.4	1.5									
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.9	2.8	2.9									
0.05% Sulfur and under	0.4	0.3	0.3									
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	2.5	2.8	2.7									
Residual Fuel Oil	0.8	0.8	0.8									

Average for Four-Week Period Ending: 1993	04/02	04/09	04/16	04/23	04/30	05/07	05/14	05/21	05/28	06/04
Finished Motor Gasoline	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.4
Reformulated	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oxygenated	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other Finished	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Jet Fuel	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
0.05% Sulfur and under	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Residual Fuel Oil	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8

[1] Calculated as gross inputs divided by the latest reported monthly operable capacity. See Glossary. Percentages are calculated using unrounded numbers.
E=Estimate based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
NA=Not Available.
Note: Production statistics represent net production (i.e., refinery output minus refinery input).
Source: See page 26.

Figure 1. U.S. Refinery Activity, January 1992 to Present





Source: See page 26.

Table 3. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,[1] U.S. Totals, 1992 to Present
(Million Barrels)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1992												
Crude Oil[2]	341.2	346.3	338.6	347.9	343.3	324.9	332.6	328.6	321.9	332 5	324 8	318.0
Motor Gasoline	229.3	229.3	219.8	216 6	218 8	225.0	216.9	201.3	206.7	205 0	214 2	216.7
Finished Leaded	4.9	4.7	4.0	3 9	4 0	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.8	3 8	4 2	3.9
Finished Unleaded	188.1	185.1	177.3	178 7	181 6	184.3	177.5	183.0	164.4	163 6	172 2	173.7
Blending Components	38 3	39.5	38.5	34 0	34.2	36.8	35.4	34.7	38.6	37 6	37 8	38.1
Jet Fuel	44.7	42.9	43 8	41 6	45.4	44.8	48.5	45.6	47 9	47.7	46.4	43 3
Distillate Fuel Oil	126.7	108.5	97 7	92.0	96.5	104.3	115.4	122.8	127.1	136 7	148.1	140 6
Residual Fuel Oil	44 3	43 0	40.4	38.3	40.0	39 8	38.4	43 0	47.3	45 1	46 6	42.7
Unfinished Oils	101 8	102 5	106 6	106.0	102.5	103 5	101.3	88 3	101 3	104.0	102.3	95.3
Other Oils[3]	151.9	144 5	153.8	169.9	185 3	190 1	189 8	211 3	211.2	195.9	180.9	180.3
Total (Excl SPR)	1,039.8	1,016.9	1,000 8	1,012.3	1,032.8	1,032.6	1,050.9	1,050.9	1,063 5	1,066.9	1,061.2	1,017 0
Crude Oil in SPR	568 5	568 5	568.5	568.5	568.5	569 5	569 5	570 1	571.4	573 6	574.0	574.7
Total (Incl. SPR)	1,608.4	1,585.4	1,569.3	1,580.8	1,601 3	1,602 1	1,620.4	1,621.1	1,634 9	1,640.5	1,635.3	1,591.7
1993												
Crude Oil[2]	325.6	331.3	337.1									
Motor Gasoline	236.6	241.6	227.4									
Reformulated	0.0	0.0	0 0									
Oxygenated	32.3	23 0	17.5									
Other Finished	162.9	178 7	169.6									
Blending Components	41.3	41.8	40 4									
Jet Fuel	41.0	42 3	41.4									
Distillate Fuel Oil	130 2	109 4	97.5									
0 05% Sulfur and under	22.1	15 6	12.4									
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	108.1	93.8	85 1									
Residual Fuel Oil	44.2	42.1	40 7									
Unfinished Oils	99.3	99.7	103.5									
Other Oils[3]	159 1	152 9	158.4									
Total (Excl. SPR)	1,036.1	1,019 3	1,008 0									
Crude Oil in SPR	575.3	575.8	577.8									
Total (Incl. SPR)	1,611.4	1,595 2	1,583.8									

Week Ending: 1993	04/02	04/09	04/16	04/23	04/30	05/07	05/14	05/21	05/28	06/04
Crude Oil[2]	341.8	353.2	343.8	345.0	347.7	347.9	353.6	356 9	353 5	350 8
Motor Gasoline	228.3	227.6	225.6	224 4	221.8	220.8	220.4	220.6	222.5	227 0
Reformulated	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oxygenated	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other Finished	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Blending Components	40.3	39.8	40.6	41 1	40.3	40.2	40.0	37.8	38.4	36.1
Jet Fuel	42.9	40.8	40 3	40 9	41.0	41.3	41.3	41.5	40.7	42.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	87 3	88 6	87.1	100.2	98.9	89.4	100 5	100.5	101.0	101.0
0.05% Sulfur and under	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Residual Fuel Oil	40.3	40.2	40.4	40.4	41.8	44.4	43.5	44.0	44.1	44.4
Unfinished Oils	102.2	101.0	102.1	100.7	100.5	100.1	102.0	102.5	102.2	101.5
Other Oils[3]	E161 0	E163.6	E168.2	E168.9	E166.9	E172.0	E175.1	E178.2	E181.3	E184.2
Total (Excl. SPR)	1,013.7	1,024.8	1,015.8	1,020.5	1,020.8	1,025.8	1,036.6	1,044.2	1,045.4	1,051.3
Crude Oil in SPR	577.6	578.6	578.8	579.8	581.5	581.7	581 7	582.0	582.0	582.1
Total (Incl. SPR)	1,591.3	1,603.4	1,594.4	1,600.3	1,602.1	1,607.8	1,618.3	1,626 2	1,627.4	1,633.4

[1] Product stocks include those domestic and Customs-cleared foreign stocks held at, or in transit to, refineries and bulk terminals, and stocks in pipelines. Stocks held at natural gas processing plants are included in "Other Oils" and in totals. All stock levels are as of the end of the period.

[2] Crude oil stocks include those domestic and Customs-cleared foreign crude oil stocks held at refineries, in pipelines, in lease tanks, and in transit to refineries. Does not include those held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve(SPR).

[3] Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids and LRG's, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.

E=Estimated. See Glossary for definition of "Stock Change (Refined Products)" for explanation of other oils estimation methodology.

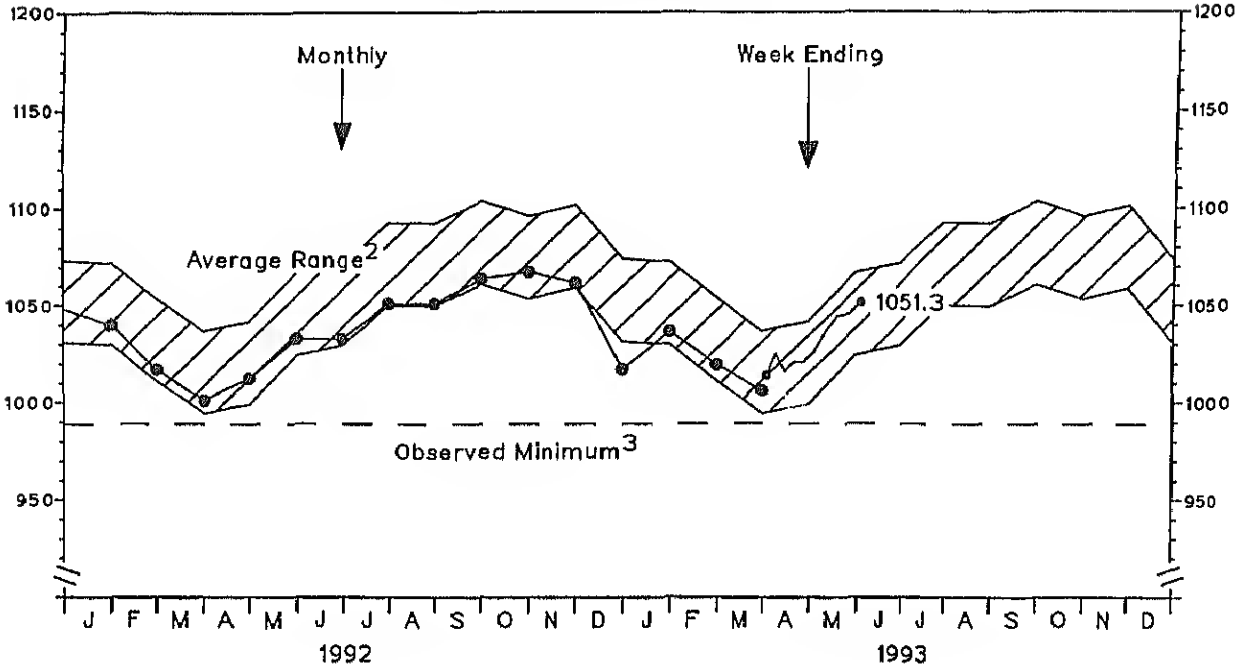
NA=Not Available.

Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

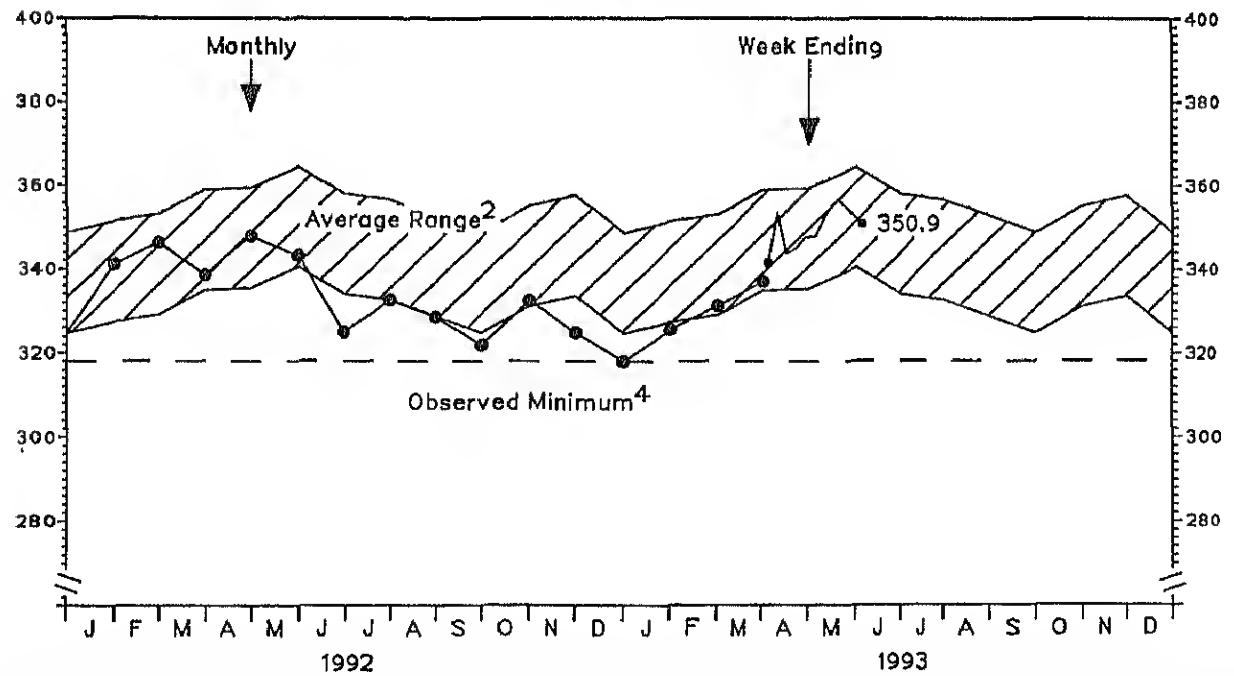
Source: See page 26

Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, U.S. Totals, January 1992 to Present

Crude Oil and Petroleum Products[1]



Crude Oil[1]



ɜs stocks held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Includes domestic and Customs-cleared foreign products and/or crude oil held at, or in transit to, ɯulk terminals, and stocks in pipelines.
ɐ level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: January 1990 - December 1992. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years . See Appendix A for further explanation.
ɜerved minimum for total stocks in the last 36-month period was 989.1 million barrels, occurring in March 1991. See Appendix for further explanation.
ɜerved minimum for crude oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 318.0 million barrels, occurring in December 1992.
See page 26.

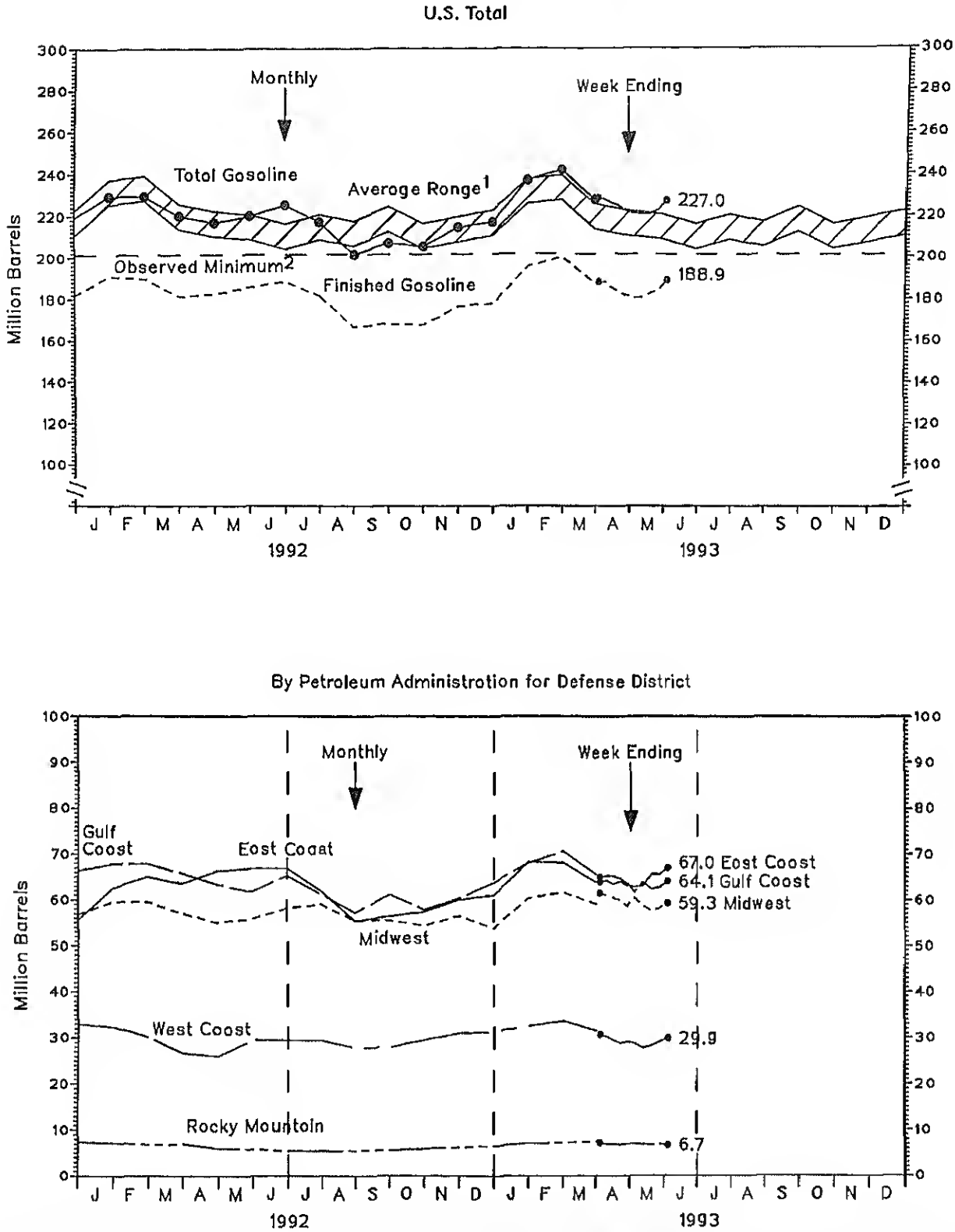
Table 4. Stocks of Motor Gasoline by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD), 1992 to Present
(Million Barrels)

Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1992												
Finished Motor Gasoline	191.0	189.8	181.3	182.5	185.7	188.2	181.5	166.6	168.1	167.4	176.4	177.6
Leaded	4.9	4.7	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.8	3.8	4.2	3.9
Unleaded	186.1	185.1	177.3	178.7	181.8	184.3	177.5	163.0	164.4	163.6	172.2	173.7
Blending Components	38.3	39.5	36.5	34.0	34.2	36.9	35.4	34.7	36.8	37.6	37.8	39.1
Total Gasoline	229.3	229.3	219.6	216.6	219.8	225.0	216.9	201.3	206.7	205.0	214.2	216.7
East Coast (PADD I)	62.6	65.0	63.5	66.3	66.9	66.9	61.9	55.4	56.5	57.4	60.1	61.1
New England (PADD IX)	6.3	5.3	5.8	5.3	6.2	6.0	4.8	4.2	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.2
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	31.8	36.8	34.5	36.6	33.7	34.4	30.0	28.7	27.7	28.4	29.6	30.8
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	24.4	22.8	23.2	24.4	27.0	26.5	27.1	24.6	24.0	24.5	25.4	26.1
Midwest (PADD II)	59.5	59.6	57.0	55.0	55.8	58.1	59.0	55.4	55.5	54.4	56.5	53.8
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	67.8	67.9	65.6	63.4	61.8	65.3	61.2	57.2	61.2	57.8	60.4	63.9
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	7.2	6.8	6.9	6.0	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.5
West Coast (PADD V)	32.3	30.1	26.6	28.0	29.5	29.4	29.4	27.8	27.9	29.5	31.0	31.3
1993												
Finished Motor Gasoline	195.3	199.8	187.0									
Reformulated	0.0	0.0	0.0									
Oxygenated	32.3	23.0	17.5									
Other Finished	162.9	176.7	169.6									
Blending Components	41.3	41.8	40.4									
Total Gasoline	236.6	241.6	227.4									
East Coast (PADD I)	68.4	68.2	63.9									
New England (PADD IX)	6.0	6.1	5.9									
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	38.3	37.5	36.0									
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	26.0	24.7	22.1									
Midwest (PADD II)	60.4	61.7	59.1									
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	68.1	70.6	65.6									
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	7.1	7.3	7.4									
West Coast (PADD V)	32.6	33.7	31.5									

Week Ending: 1993	04/02	04/09	04/16	04/23	04/30	05/07	05/14	05/21	05/26	06/04
Finished Motor Gasoline	188.0	187.8	185.2	183.3	181.5	180.6	180.4	182.7	184.1	186.9
Reformulated	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oxygenated	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other Finished	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Blending Components	40.3	39.8	40.6	41.1	40.3	40.2	40.0	37.9	38.4	38.1
Total Gasoline	228.3	227.6	225.6	224.4	221.8	220.8	220.4	220.6	222.5	227.0
East Coast (PADD I)	64.0	64.3	63.5	64.1	63.2	62.9	63.1	65.6	65.8	67.0
New England (PADD IX)	5.7	5.7	5.3	4.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	6.0	6.4	6.8
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	37.2	35.0	35.1	36.2	34.2	35.0	33.7	34.2	34.7	35.0
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	21.0	23.6	23.1	23.6	23.8	22.5	24.1	25.4	24.5	25.4
Midwest (PADD II)	61.5	61.0	60.5	60.0	58.7	60.5	58.7	57.6	58.2	59.3
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	65.0	65.2	65.3	64.7	63.7	61.7	63.9	62.4	62.8	64.1
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.8	7.0	7.0	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.7
West Coast (PADD V)	31.8	30.2	29.5	28.9	29.2	28.7	27.6	28.3	29.1	29.9

NA=Not Available.
Note: PADD and sub-PADD data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: See page 26.

Figure 3. Stocks of Motor Gasoline by Petroleum Administration for Defense District, January 1992 to Present



[1] Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: January 1990 - December 1992. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data. See Appendix A for further explanation.

[2] The observed minimum for total motor gasoline stocks in the last 36-month period was 201.3 million barrels, occurring in August 1992.

Source: See page 26.

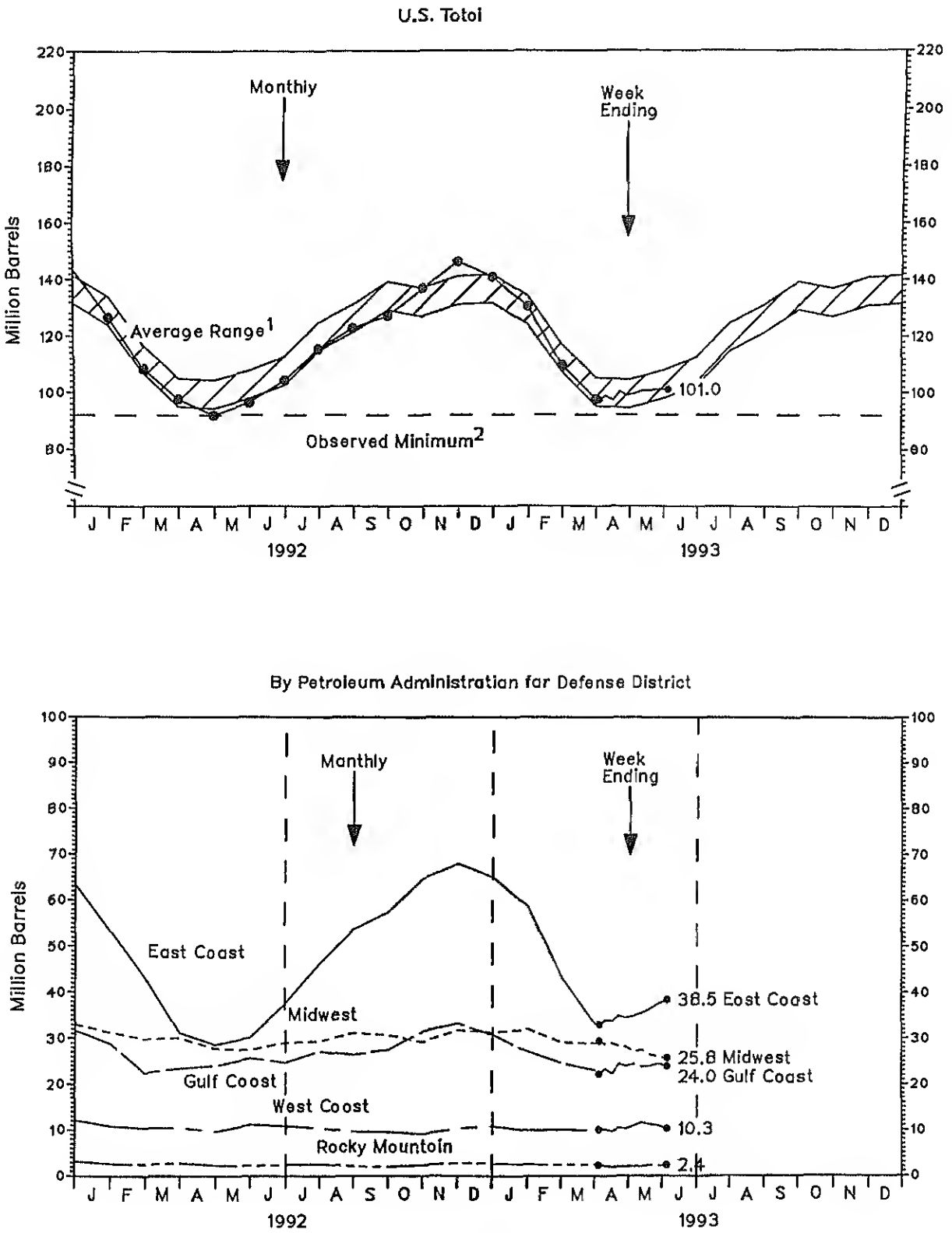
Table 5. Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD), 1992 to Present
(Million Barrels)

Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1992												
Total U S	126 7	108.5	87.7	92.0	96 5	104.3	115 4	122.8	127.1	136.7	146 1	140.6
East Coast (PADD I)	53 2	43 3	31.1	28.5	30 2	37.4	46.1	53.6	57.4	64.7	68.0	65.0
New England (PADD IX)	7 3	6.6	4 5	3.3	4.9	6.8	9.4	10.9	11.2	11.9	11.5	9.9
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	34.6	25 7	16.7	15.8	14.8	18.0	25.2	30.9	35.0	40.3	42.8	41.0
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	11.3	11 0	9.8	9.4	10.6	12.6	11.5	11.7	11.3	12.4	13.7	14 1
Midwest (PADD II)	31 2	29.8	30 0	27.7	27 4	29.0	28 3	31.1	30.7	29.2	31.8	31.3
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	28 8	22.4	23 4	24 0	25.6	24 7	27.1	26.4	27.5	31.5	33.2	30 8
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	2 7	2.5	2 8	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.8	2 7
West Coast (PADD V)	10.8	10.4	10 4	9.6	11.1	10 8	10.4	9.6	9.5	9 1	10.3	10.8
1993												
Total U S.	130 2	109 4	97.5									
0 05% Sulfur and under	22 1	15 6	12.4									
Greater than 0 05% Sulfur	108 1	93 8	85.1									
East Coast (PADD I)	58 8	43 2	33 1									
0 05% Sulfur and under	10 4	7 0	5.0									
Greater than 0 05% Sulfur	48 2	36 1	28.1									
New England (PADD IX)	10.0	8 0	5 8									
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	34 8	24 0	16.9									
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	13 8	11 1	10 5									
Midwest (PADD II)	32 1	29 1	29 0									
0.05% Sulfur and under	3.7	2 0	1.6									
Greater than 0 05% Sulfur	28 5	27 1	27.4									
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	27 1	24.8	23.1									
0 05% Sulfur and under	5 7	3 7	2 8									
Greater than 0 05% Sulfur	21 4	21 0	20.3									
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	2.5	2 4	2.4									
0 05% Sulfur and under	0 3	0 4	0.5									
Greater than 0 05% Sulfur	2 2	2 0	1.9									
West Coast (PADD V)	9 9	10 1	9.9									
0 05% Sulfur and under	2 1	2.6	2.5									
Greater than 0 05% Sulfur	7.8	7 8	7.4									

Week Ending 1893	04/02	04/08	04/16	04/23	04/30	05/07	05/14	05/21	05/28	06/04
Total U.S	87 3	88.6	97.1	100.2	98.9	99.4	100 5	100.5	101 0	101 0
0.05% Sulfur and under	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greater than 0 05% Sulfur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	33.1	34.0	33.8	34.9	34.5	34.9	35.5	36.5	37.5	38.5
0 05% Sulfur and under	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greater than 0 05% Sulfur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New England (PADD IX)	5.3	5 3	6.1	5.3	5.6	5 5	5.8	6 7	6.4	6.2
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	16 7	18 1	19.4	20.1	19.7	20.1	20.3	21.3	21.4	22.1
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	11.1	10.6	9 4	9.5	9.2	9.2	9.4	9 6	8.8	10.1
Midwest (PADD II)	29 5	28 8	29.0	28.3	28.2	27.2	27.5	26.5	25 9	25.8
0 05% Sulfur and under	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	22 3	23 4	22.4	24.5	24.0	24.4	23.8	24.0	24.4	24.0
0.05% Sulfur and under	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greater than 0 05% Sulfur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	2.4	2 2	2.0	2.0	2 0	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.2	2 4
0.05% Sulfur and under	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greater than 0 05% Sulfur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	10.1	10 2	9.8	10.5	10.3	10 9	11.6	11.2	10.9	10 3
0.05% Sulfur and under	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greater then 0.05% Sulfur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

NA=Not Available
Note: PADD and sub-PADD data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source See page 26.

Figure 4. Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District, January 1992 to Present



[1] Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: January 1990 - December 1992. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data. See Appendix A for further explanation.

[2] The observed minimum for distillate fuel oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 92.0 million barrels, occurring in April 1992.

Source: See page 26.

6. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD), 1992 to Present
(Million Barrels)

strict	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
S	44.3	43 0	40.4	38.3	40.0	39.9	38.4	43.0	47.3	45 1	46.6	42 7
Coast (PADD I)	18 3	17 0	14.3	14.2	14.5	15 1	14.3	16 1	18 5	18.4	19 7	17 1
w England (PADD IX)	1.7	1 9	1.6	1 4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.3	2 5	1 6
ntral Atlantic (PADD IY)	13.5	12.4	8 4	10.1	10.2	10.7	10.3	11.9	13.6	13 9	14.2	12.8
wer Atlantic (PADD IZ)	3 1	2 7	4.3	2.6	2.9	2 9	2.4	2.7	3.1	2.3	3.1	2.7
est (PADD II)	3 4	3 6	3.5	3.2	3 3	2 7	2 6	2 3	2.2	2.3	2.5	3.0
Coast (PADD III)	13 5	13.3	14.1	13 3	13.1	14.8	13.6	15.2	17.4	15.7	16.1	15.2
y Mountain (PADD IV)	0.6	0.6	0 7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0 5	0 4	0 4	0 4
Coast (PADD V)	8 5	8.4	7.8	6 8	8.4	6.8	7.3	8.8	8.7	8.2	7.9	7.0

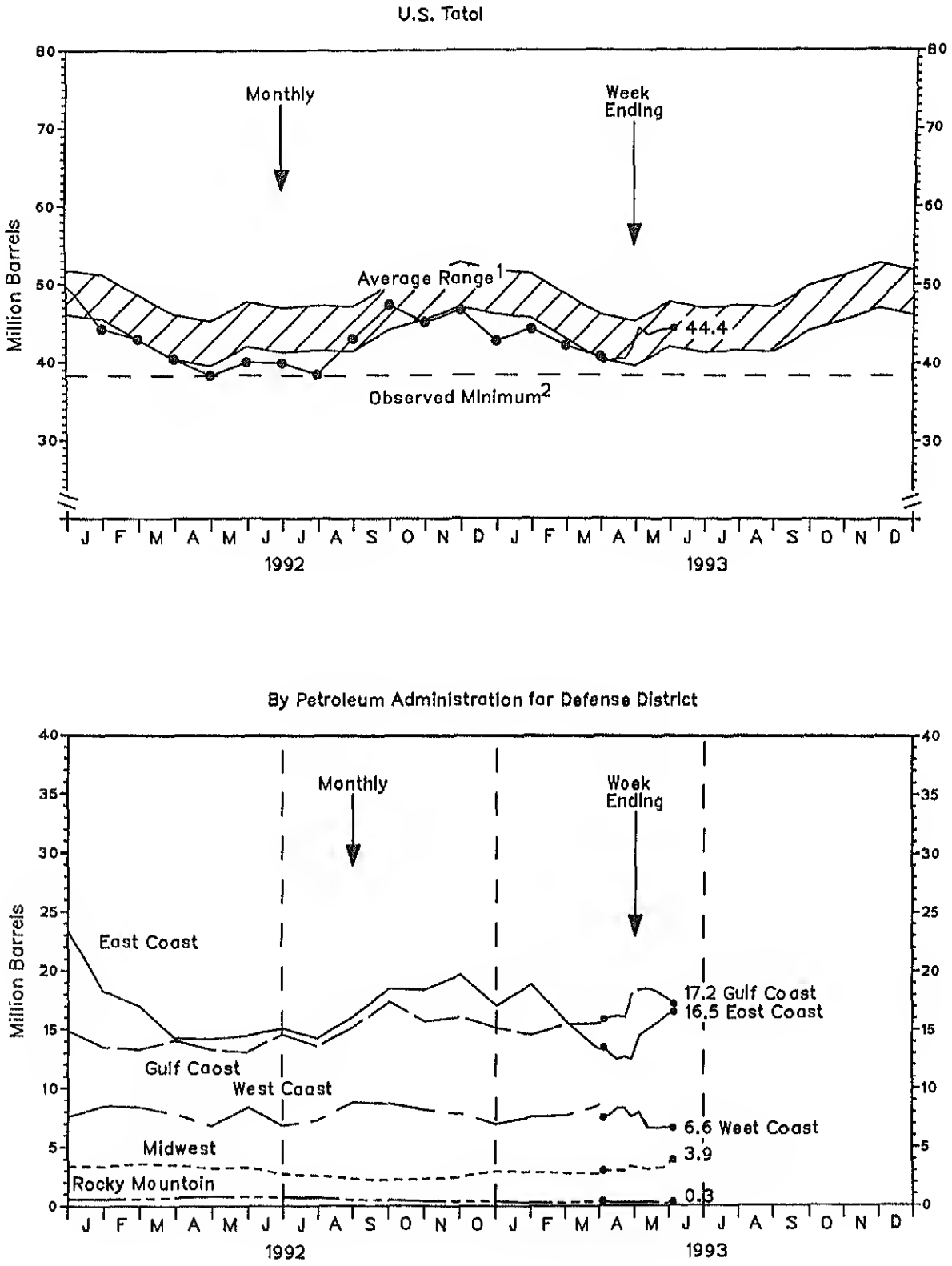
S.	44.2	42.1	40.7
Coast (PADD I)	18 9	15.7	13.3
w England (PADD IX)	2 4	1.8	1.3
ntral Atlantic (PADD IY)	14.3	11.7	9.5
wer Atlantic (PADD IZ)	2 2	2 3	2.5
est (PADD II)	2.9	2.8	2.8
Coast (PADD III)	14 6	15 5	15.6
y Mountain (PADD IV)	0.3	0.3	0.4
Coast (PADD V)	7.6	7.7	8.6

ndlng:

	04/02	04/09	04/16	04/23	04/30	05/07	05/14	05/21	05/28	06/04
S.	40.3	40 2	40 4	40.4	41.8	44.4	43.5	44 0	44.1	44.4
Coast (PADD I)	13 5	12 9	12 5	12.7	12.5	14.5	15.0	15.6	16 2	16.5
w England (PADD IX)	1.4	1 1	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1 6	1.6
ntral Atlantic (PADD IY)	9.7	9 7	9 0	9.0	9.0	10 4	11.1	11 3	12 2	12.4
wer Atlantic (PADD IZ)	2 5	2 1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.7	2 4	2.5
est (PADD II)	3 0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3 4	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.9
Coast (PADD III)	15 9	16.1	16 2	16.1	18 0	18.4	16 5	18 3	17 8	17.2
r Mountain (PADD IV)	0.4	0.3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 2	0.3
Coast (PADD V)	7.5	7.8	8 3	8.3	7.8	8 0	6 6	6 6	6.7	8.6

r' PADD and sub-PADD data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
ce: See page 26.

Figure 5. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District, January 1992 to Present



[1] Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: January 1990 - December 1992. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data. See Appendix A for further explanation.

[2] The observed minimum for residual fuel oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 38.3 million barrels, occurring in April 1992.

Source: See page 26.

Figure 6. U.S. Imports of Petroleum Products by Product, January 1992 to Present

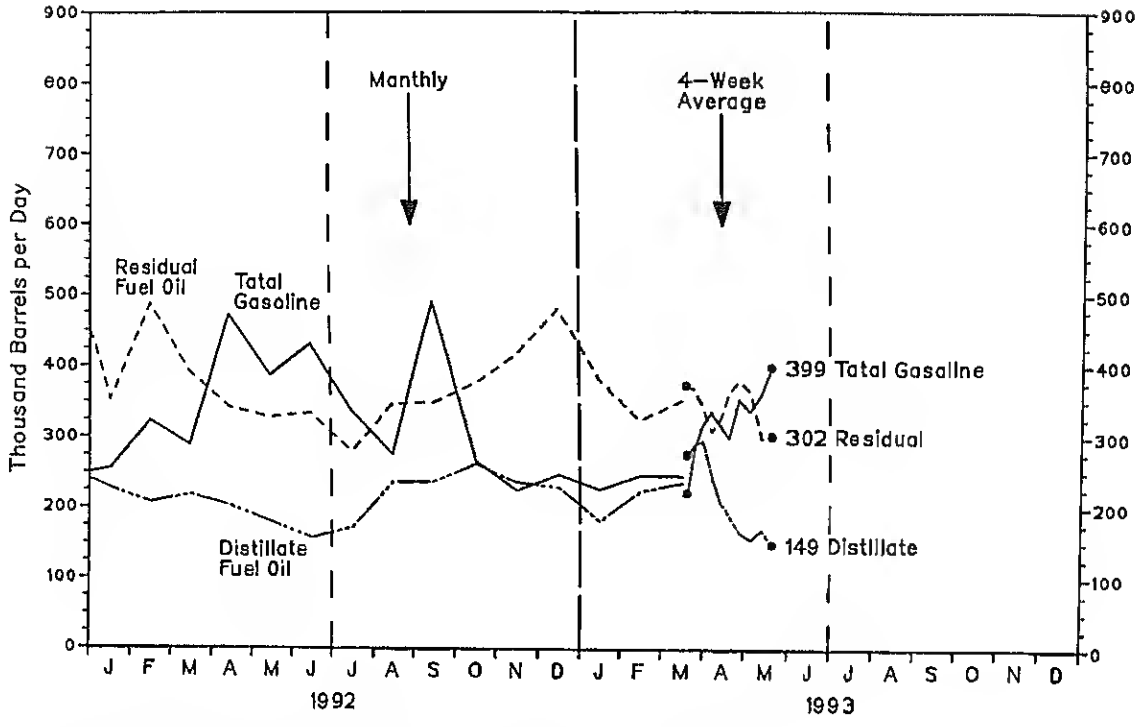


Table 7. U.S. Imports of Petroleum Products by Product, 1992 to Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1992												
Total Motor Gasoline	255	323	288	471	387	431	337	276	491	267	226	247
Finished Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded	237	270	247	428	370	419	303	240	418	209	170	202
Blending Components	18	53	42	44	16	11	34	37	73	68	55	48
Jet Fuel	39	56	58	59	88	88	81	103	93	107	90	102
Distillate Fuel Oil	227	207	218	202	179	157	172	236	237	262	236	229
Residual Fuel Oil	352	487	392	342	328	334	280	347	349	376	416	481
Other Petroleum Products[1]	835	647	765	879	749	734	807	837	784	814	789	842
1993												
Total Motor Gasoline	226	246	245									
Reformulated	0	0	0									
Oxygenated	0	0	0									
Other Finished	204	216	198									
Blending Components	21	31	47									
Fuel	89	110	102									
tillate Fuel Oil	182	224	235									
0.05% Sulfur and under	41	58	64									
Greater than 0 05% Sulfur	141	186	171									
esidual Fuel Oil	383	325	352									
ther Petroleum Products[1]	793	870	894									

Average for Four-Week Period Ending 1993	04/02	04/09	04/16	04/23	04/30	05/07	05/14	05/21	05/28	08/04
Total Motor Gasoline	222	287	318	338	318	300	354	337	360	399
Reformulated	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oxygenated	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other Finished	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Blending Components	67	79	48	41	48	32	29	43	29	47
Jet Fuel	92	85	87	86	79	80	71	81	67	65
Distillate Fuel Oil	276	290	295	245	209	188	166	156	169	149
0.05% Sulfur and under	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greater than 0 05% Sulfur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Residual Fuel Oil	374	368	345	308	324	362	380	366	298	302
Other Petroleum Products[1]	874	875	782	790	759	751	838	715	845	902

[1] Includes imports of kerosene, unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, and other oils.
NA=Not Available
Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: See page 26.

Figure 7. U.S. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1992 to Present

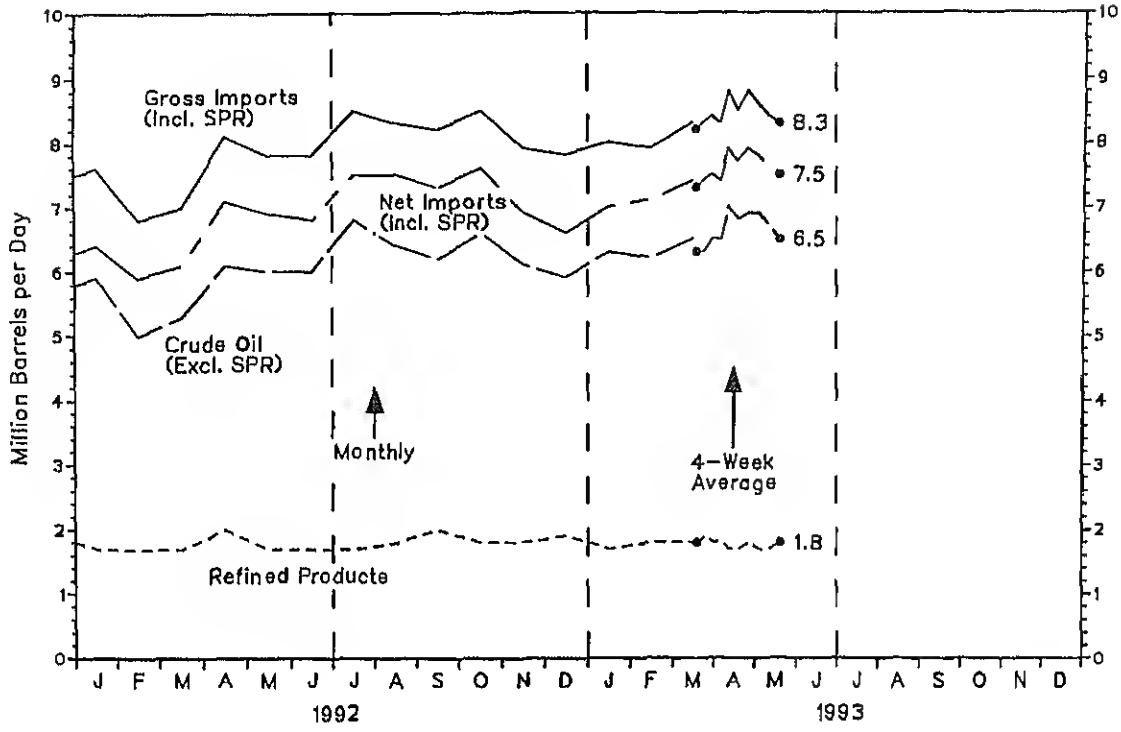


Table 8. U.S. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 1992 to Present
(Million Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1992												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	5.9	5.0	6.3	8.1	6.0	6.0	6.8	6.4	6.2	6.6	6.1	5.9
SPR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refined Products	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.9
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	7.6	6.8	7.0	8.1	7.8	7.8	8.5	8.3	8.2	8.5	7.9	7.8
Total Exports[1]	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	6.4	5.9	6.1	7.1	6.9	6.8	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.6	6.9	6.8
1993												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	6.3	6.2	6.5									
SPR	0.0	0.0	0.0									
Refined Products	1.7	1.8	1.8									
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	8.0	7.9	8.3									
Total Exports[1]	1.0	0.9	0.9									
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	7.0	7.1	7.4									

Average for Four-Week Period Ending: 1993	04/02	04/09	04/16	04/23	04/30	05/07	05/14	05/21	05/28	06/04
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.6	7.0	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.5
SPR	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Refined Products	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.8	8.5	8.8	8.8	8.4	8.3
Total Exports[1]	E0.9	E0.9	E0.9	E0.9	E0.9	E0.9	E0.9	E0.9	E0.9	E0.9
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.4	7.9	7.7	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.5

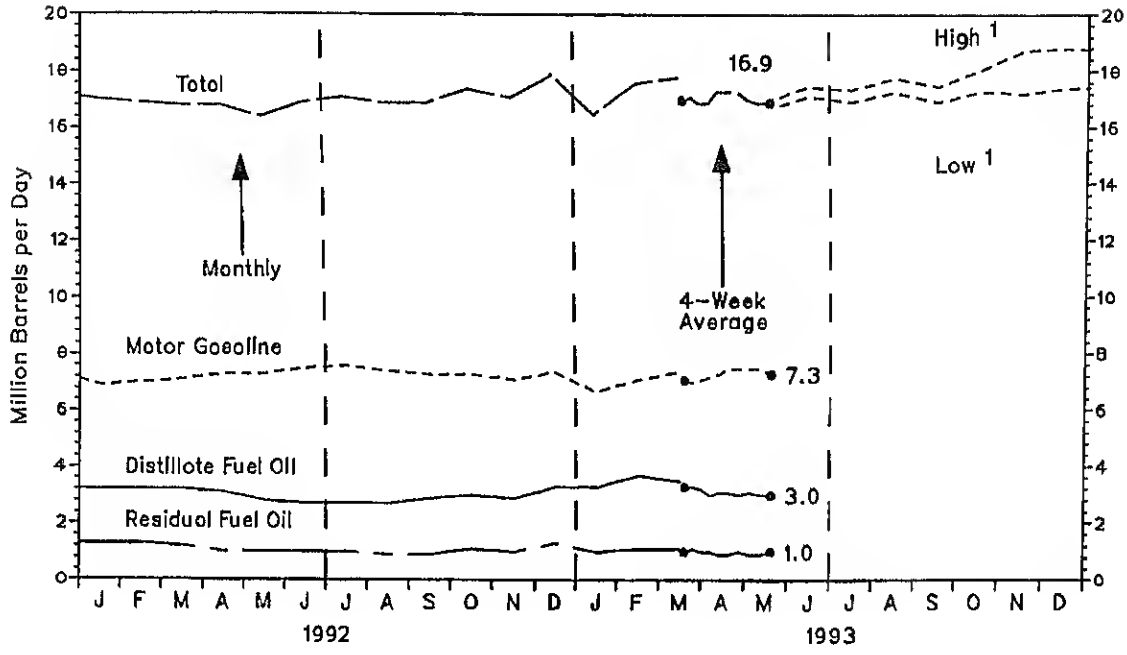
[1] Includes exports of crude oil and refined petroleum products. Crude oil exports are restricted to (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet, (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada, and (3) shipments to U.S. territories

E=Estimate based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Source: See page 26.

Figure 8. U.S. Petroleum Products Supplied, January 1992 to Present



[1] Projected See Appendix for explanation of assumptions used to derive values.

Table 9. U.S. Petroleum Products Supplied, 1992 to Present
(Million Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1992												
Finished Motor Gasoline	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.4
Jet Fuel	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.3
Residual Fuel Oil	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.3
Other Oils	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.4
Total	17.0	16.9	16.6	16.8	16.4	16.9	17.1	16.9	16.9	17.4	17.1	17.9
1993												
Finished Motor Gasoline	6.7	7.1	7.4									
Jet Fuel	1.5	1.5	1.5									
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.3	3.7	3.5									
Residual Fuel Oil	1.0	1.1	1.1									
Other Oils	3.9	4.2	4.3									
Total	16.5	17.6	17.6									
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:												
1993	04/02	04/09	04/16	04/23	04/30	05/07	05/14	05/21	05/28	06/04		
Finished Motor Gasoline	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.3		
Jet Fuel	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4		
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0		
Residual Fuel Oil	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0		
Other Oils	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.1		
Total	17.0	17.1	16.9	16.9	17.4	17.3	17.3	17.0	15.9	16.9		

Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: See page 28.

Table 10. U.S. Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil, 1990 to Present
(Dollars per Barrel)

Year/Type	Jan	Feb	Mer	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1990												
Domestic	20.75	20.75	19.32	17.37	16.45	15.08	15.86	22.98	30.14	33.32	30.75	26.46
Imported	20.51	19.78	18.94	16.66	16.07	15.15	16.54	24.26	29.88	32.88	30.19	25.56
Composite	20.64	20.31	19.14	17.05	16.27	15.11	18.19	23.55	30.03	33.14	30.52	26.09
1991												
Domestic	23.25	19.56	18.12	16.56	18.98	18.16	18.91	19.10	19.31	20.39	20.01	17.84
Imported	22.30	18.30	17.58	18.32	18.38	17.78	18.14	18.71	19.00	19.86	19.35	17.17
Composite	22.85	19.03	17.89	18.46	18.70	17.98	18.57	18.92	19.17	20.16	19.72	17.56
1992												
Domestic	18.75	16.49	16.81	17.88	18.86	20.13	20.42	19.84	19.88	19.64	18.90	17.85
Imported	18.10	18.00	16.38	17.37	18.79	19.83	19.74	19.25	19.26	19.34	18.40	16.94
Composite	18.47	16.28	16.62	17.66	18.83	19.99	20.10	19.56	19.59	19.49	18.66	17.43
1993												
Domestic	17.40	R17.84	P18.31									
Imported	16.78	17.41	P17.74									
Composite	17.10	17.84	P18.04									

P=Preliminary.
R=Revised.

Table 11. U.S. Average Retail Selling Prices of Motor Gasoline and Residential Heating Oil, 1990 to Present
(Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mer	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1990												
Motor Gasoline												
Leaded Regular	100.8	101.1	99.9	102.7	104.4	107.7	108.9	119.8	129.7	135.4	135.1	133.5
Unleaded Premium	123.0	122.7	121.8	123.3	124.8	127.1	127.2	136.9	146.7	155.4	155.9	153.7
Unleaded Regular	104.2	103.7	102.3	104.4	106.1	108.8	108.4	119.0	129.4	137.8	137.7	135.4
All-Types	109.0	108.6	107.6	109.8	111.4	114.0	113.9	124.6	134.7	143.1	143 2	141.0
Residential Heating Oil[1]	114.0	96.5	94.9	93.2	90.7	88.4	83.7	98.8	114.2	125.8	124.1	119 7
1991												
Motor Gasoline												
Leaded Regular[2]	124.6	113.7	104.7	106.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Unleaded Premium	143.1	132.1	128.4	128.1	133.1	133.8	131.3	131.8	132.4	130.7	131.8	130.9
Unleaded Regular	124.7	114.3	108.2	110.4	115.6	118.0	112.7	114.0	114.3	112.2	113.4	112.3
All-Types	130.4	119.8	113.8	115.9	120.9	121.4	118.5	119.6	119.9	118.0	119.3	118.2
Residential Heating Oil[1]	118.8	110.3	102.6	96.9	92.5	89.3	86.6	87.0	89.6	94.0	97.9	95.9
1992												
Motor Gasoline												
Leaded Regular[2]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Unleaded Premium	126.7	124.8	125.0	128.8	131.7	135.9	136.3	134.8	134.8	134.5	135.1	133.0
Unleaded Regular	107.3	105.4	105.8	107.9	113.6	117.9	117.6	115.8	115.8	115.4	115.9	113.6
All-Types	113.5	111.7	112.2	114.3	119.7	123.9	123.8	122.1	122.2	121.9	122.3	120.1
Residential Heating Oil[1]	94.1	94.1	93.0	92.5	92.3	92.2	90.4	88.6	90.1	93.8	94.9	94.6
1993												
Motor Gasoline												
Leaded Regular[2]	NA	NA	NA	NA								
Unleaded Premium	131.3	130.1	129.4	130.4								
Unleaded Regular	111.7	110.8	109.8	111.2								
All-Types	118.2	117.2	116.3	117.6								
Residential Heating Oil[1]	94.3	R94.8	P95.4	NA								

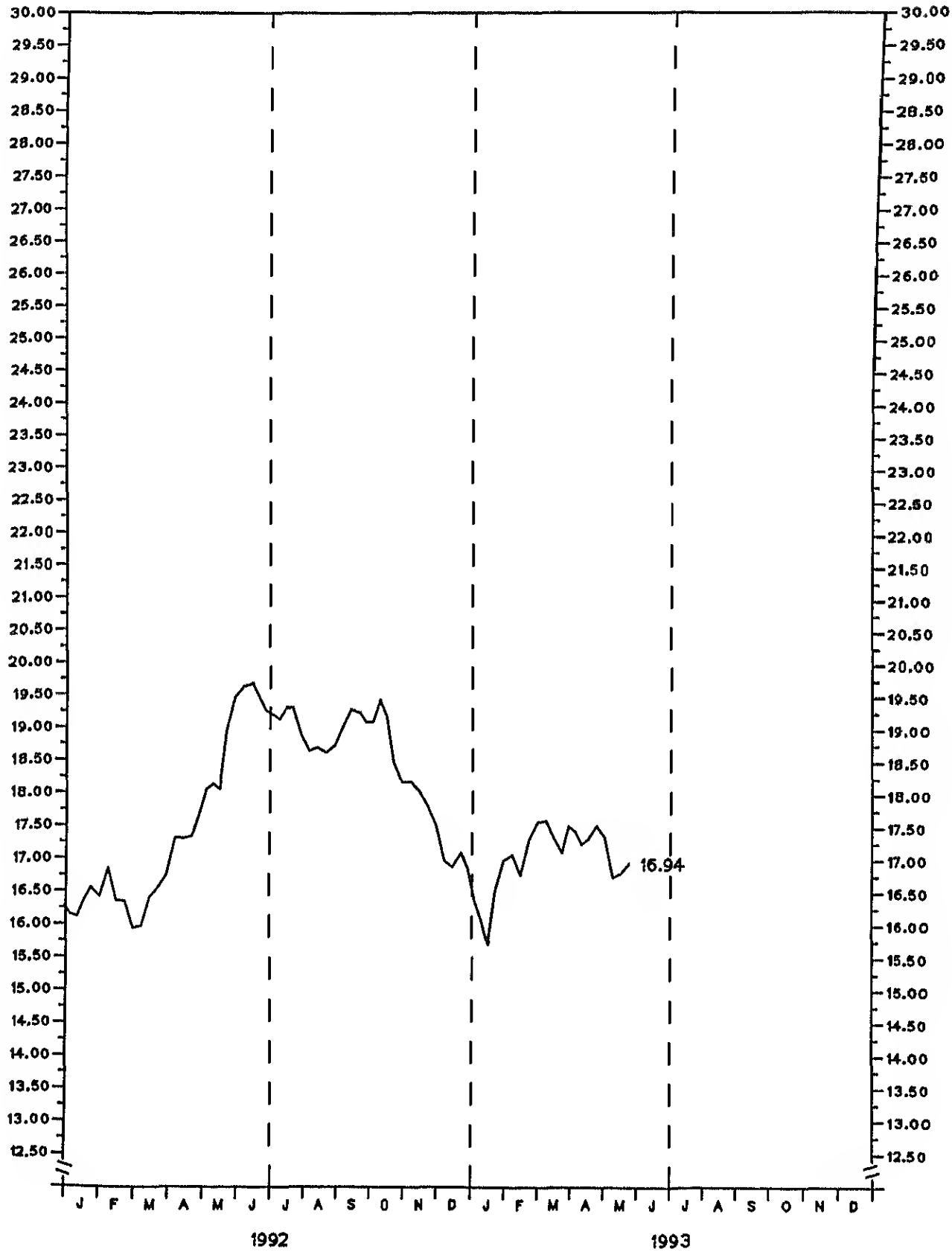
[1] Residential heating oil prices do not include taxes.
[2] The leaded regular motor gasoline price is no longer available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). A mid-grade unleaded motor gasoline price will be published when the BLS makes them available.
NA=Not Available.
P=Preliminary.
R=Revised.
Source: See page 26.

Table 12. World Crude Oil Prices[1]
(Dollars per Barrel)

Country	Type of Crude/API Gravity[2]	In Effect:							
		4 Jun 93	28 May 93	1 Jan 93	1 Jan 92	1 Jan 91	1 Jan 90	1 Jan 89	31 Dec 78
OPEC									
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Light 34°	16.86	16 55	16.80	16 90	24.00	18.40	13 15	12.70
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Medium 31°	15.25	14.95	15.40	14.25	22.00	17.55	12.30	12.32
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Heavy 27°	14.05	13.75	14 40	14.45	20.00	17.15	11 90	12.02
Abu Dhabi	Murban 39°	18 05	17.50	18.15	16 60	24 65	19 05	13 70	13 26
Dubai	Fateh 32°	18.05	18.50	16.15	14 65	23.10	17 65	13.00	12.64
Qatar	Dukhan 40°	17.25	16.70	17.35	18.05	24.40	18 30	13.45	13.19
Iran	Iranian Light 34°	15.43	16.20	16.70	16.60	23.85	18.20	12.75	13.45
Iran	Iranian Heavy 31°	15.00	14.45	15.40	13 60	22.90	17 55	12 45	12.49
Iraq	Kirkuk Blend 36°	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	19.45	14.40	13.17
Kuwait	Kuwait Blend 31°	15.15	14.85	15.30	NA	NA	17.35	12.30	12.22
Neutral Zone	Khafji 28°	13 85	13 56	13.80	14.45	20.00	17.05	11.90	12 03
Algeria	Saharan Blend 44°	18.65	18.50	18.60	18.80	28 85	21 15	16 10	14.10
Nigeria	Bonny Light 37°	18.85	18.65	18 50	18.20	27.80	21 20	15.05	15.12
Nigeria	Forcados 31°	18.85	18.70	17 95	16.10	27.30	21 35	15 95	13.70
Libya	Es Sider 37°	17.80	17.65	17.55	17.20	26.90	20.40	15.40	13 68
Indonesia	Minas 34°	20 35	20.40	19.10	18.65	26.50	18.55	15.50	13.55
Venezuela	Tia Juana Light 31°	18.22	18 22	17.97	19.67	28.62	24.69	12.27	13.54
Venezuela	Bachaquero 24°	15 28	15.28	14 88	13.94	27 89	15.87	11 45	12.39
Venezuela	Bachaquero 17°	13 20	13.20	12.76	10.45	24 45	15.00	10 00	11.38
Gabon	Mandji 30°	16.05	15 90	15 60	14 55	23 25	19.05	14.00	12.59
Total OPEC[3]	NA	16 56	16.33	16.55	15.88	24 18	18 72	13 36	13.03
Non-OPEC									
United Kingdom	Brent Blend 38°	18.20	18.35	17.90	17.76	27.20	21.00	15.80	NA
Norway	Ekofisk Blend 42°	18.50	18.25	18 15	18.00	27.25	20.75	15.85	14.20
Canada	Mixed Blend 30°	21.24	21 89	22.65	20.46	26.07	19.25	12.53	NA
Canada	Lloydminster 22°	15 63	16.13	15.95	13.00	19.27	14.98	9 97	NA
Mexico	Isthmus 33°	17 52	17.32	17.25	16.80	24.80	19 90	14 53	13.10
Mexico	Maya 22°	12.95	12.73	12.50	10.75	20 00	17.05	10.83	NA
Colombia	Cano Limon 30°	17.61	18.99	18.58	15.73	24 95	20.15	15.20	NA
Ecuador	Oriente 30°	17.50	17.27	16.62	13.94	22.87	18.81	13.58	12.35
Angola	Cabinda 32°	17.40	17.25	17.35	16.65	25.35	19.65	14.40	NA
Cameroon	Kole 34°	17.40	17.25	17.35	16.65	25.85	20.15	14.90	NA
Egypt[4]	Suez Blend 33°	14.90	14.80	14.75	15.20	24.25	16.75	12.75	12.81
Oman	Oman 34°	17.05	16.90	16.65	15.20	23 65	18.05	13 40	13.06
Australia	Gippsland 42°	18.00	18.25	18.60	21.35	28.76	19.65	18.00	NA
Malaysia	Tapis Blend 44°	21.00	21.00	21 45	22.95	38.50	19.20	12.40	14.30
Brunei	Seria Light 37°	20.90	20.90	21 30	22.85	38.40	19 20	13.75	14.15
U.S.S.R.	[5]Export Blend 32°	16 25	16.40	16.30	16.55	26.05	20.25	14.55	13.20
China	Daqing 33°	19.75	19.85	19.00	18.50	26.10	18.15	15.30	13.73
Total Non-OPEC[3]	NA	17.60	17.60	17.47	16 87	25.78	19.29	14.06	13 44
Total World[3]	NA	16.94	16.80	16.86	16.22	24.72	18.91	13.58	13.08
United States[6]	NA	18.78	16.54	16.60	15.41	24.06	18 87	13.41	13.38

[1] Estimated contract prices based on government-selling prices, netback values, or spot market quotations. All prices are f.o.b. at the foreign port of lading except where noted; 30 day payment plan except where noted. See Appendix A for procedure used for calculation of world oil prices.
[2] An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products.
[3] Average prices (f.o.b.) weighted by estimated export volume.
[4] On 60 days credit.
[5] Price (CIF) to Mediterranean destinations; also called Urals.
[6] Average prices (f.o.b.) weighted by estimated import volume.
NA=Not Applicable.
Source: See page 26.

Figure 9. World Crude Oil Price[1]
(Dollars per Barrel)



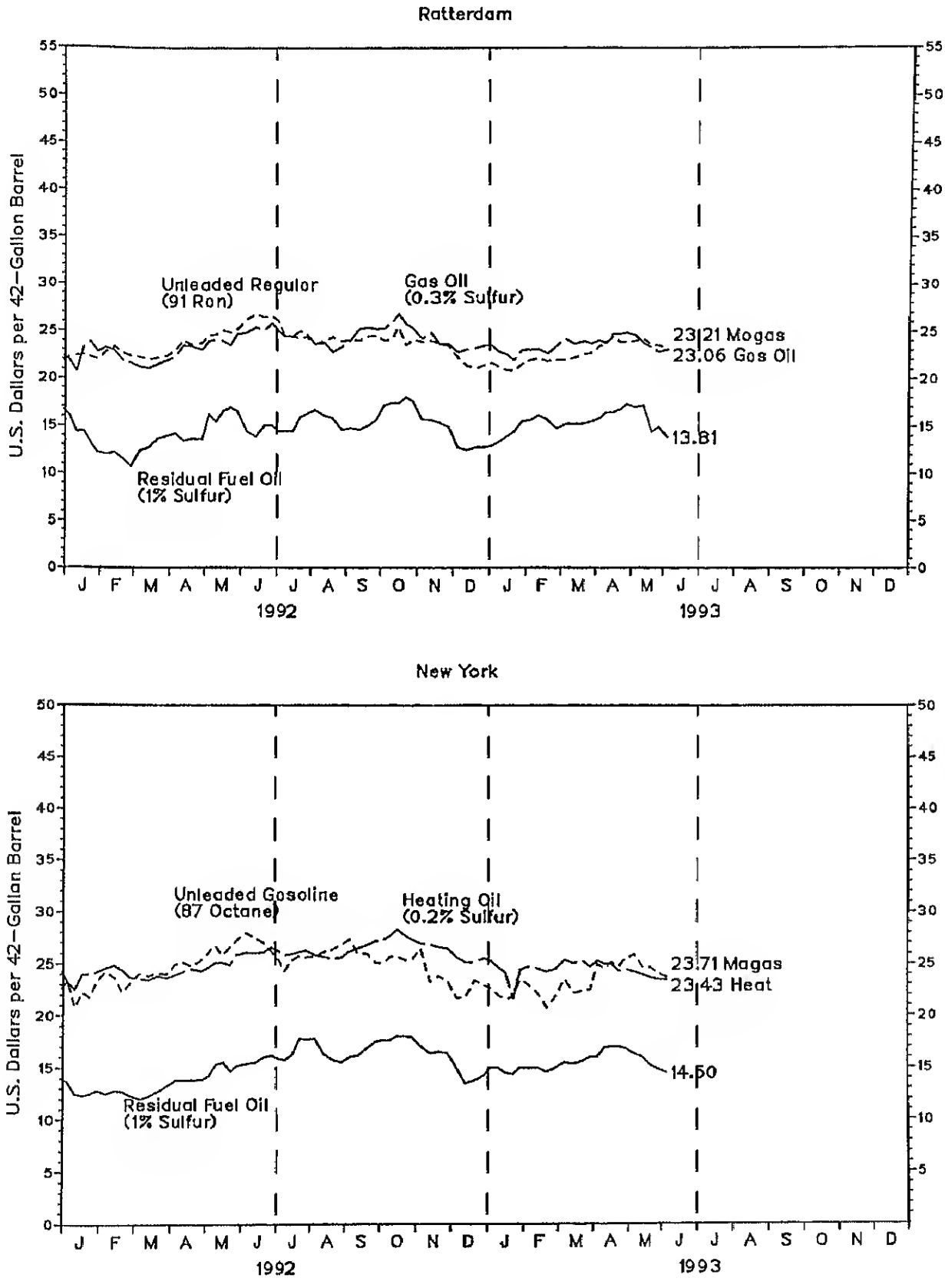
[1] Average price (f.o.b.) of internationally traded oil only, weighted by estimated export volume.
Source: See page 26.

ble 13. Spot Market Product Prices[1], Rotterdam and New York
(Dollars per Barrel)

Year/Month/Day	Motor Gasoline: Rotterdam Unleaded Regular[5] (91 RON)	Motor Gasoline: N.Y.[4] Unleaded Regular (87 Octane)	Gas Oil/Heating Oil[2]: Rotterdam (0.3% Sulfur)	Gas Oil/Heating Oil[2]: N.Y.[4] (0.2% Sulfur)	Residual Fuel Oil[3]: Rotterdam (1% Sulfur)	Residual Fuel Oil[3]: N.Y.[6] (1% Sulfur)
1992 Jun 5	26.20	27.95	24.87	26.03	14.41	15.35
12	26.79	27.46	25.40	26.03	13.81	15.50
19	26.49	27.02	25.07	26.07	15.02	16 00
26	26.61	26.20	25.87	26.56	15.02	16 15
Jul 3	26 03	25.49	25.00	26.22	14.41	15.85
10	24 44	24 28	24.46	25.83	14.49	15.75
17	24.27	25 30	24.73	25.96	15.32	16.25
24	24 27	25.73	25 00	28.14	15 92	17.75
31	24 38	25.62	24.73	26.27	16.29	17.65
Aug 7	23 68	25.64	23.66	25.85	16 67	17.75
14	24.03	26.12	23.79	25.86	16.07	16 25
21	24 38	26.33	22.86	25.48	15.84	15 75
28	23.92	26.27	23.39	25.56	14.64	15 50
Sep 4	24.15	27 29	24.13	26 16	14 78	16.00
11	24.03	26.00	25.20	26.46	14.64	16 15
18	24.50	25.95	25.40	26.77	15.09	16 85
25	24.50	25.07	25.20	27.16	15.77	17.50
Oct 2	24 09	25 01	25.34	27.25	17 19	17.60
9	24 09	25 67	25.87	27.71	17.42	17.60
16	25.44	25.64	26 88	28.23	17.42	18.00
23	23.56	25.31	25.80	27.73	18.02	18.00
30	24 15	25.43	25.34	27 29	17 57	17 90
Nov 6	23.86	26 44	24.26	26 93	15 69	17.00
13	23.97	23 21	24.80	28.81	15.62	16 35
20	23 68	23.78	23.59	28.60	15.32	16,50
27	23 45	23.29	23.59	26.44	14.94	16.40
Dec 4	22.27	21.71	22.79	25.59	12.76	15.00
11	21 34	21.74	23.06	25.12	12.46	13.50
18	21.10	23.40	23.19	25.17	12.76	13.75
25	21.34	22.91	23.46	25 54	12.78	14.25
1993 Jan 1	21 57	22.65	23.46	25 28	12.91	15.00
8	21.22	21 95	22 79	24.68	13.36	15.00
15	20.87	21.80	22.52	24.18	13.81	14.60
22	20 75	21.81	21.92	21 64	14.41	14.35
29	21.45	23.45	22.92	24.44	15.47	15.00
Feb 5	21.92	22.97	22.99	24.75	15 62	15.00
12	22.04	22.14	23.06	24 54	16 07	15.00
19	21.81	20.78	22.65	24.24	15.62	14 60
26	21.82	21.64	23.46	24.53	14.71	15.00
Mar 5	21.92	23.48	24.13	25.39	15.17	15 50
12	22.16	22.24	23.59	25.03	15.17	15 35
19	22.51	22.39	23.86	25.30	15.24	15 65
26	22.63	22.51	23.59	25.59	15.47	16.00
Apr 2	23.33	24 97	23.99	25.26	15.77	16.00
9	23.56	24.56	23 73	25.00	16.37	16 90
16	23.68	25.12	24.66	24.98	16 37	17.00
23	23.80	24.76	24.66	24.32	16.67	17.00
30	23 80	25 52	24.80	24.47	17.27	16 85
May 7	23.92	25.87	24.53	24.23	16.97	16.35
14	24 15	24.69	23.73	23.96	17.12	16 00
21	23 56	24.65	23.26	23.67	14.41	15.25
28	23.45	24.14	22.78	23 48	14 86	14.85
Jun 4	23.21	23.71	23.06	23.43	13 81	14.50

See Appendix A for explanation of spot market product prices and coverage.
Refers to No. 2 Heating Oil.
Refers to No. 6 Oil.
New York Harbor Reseller Barge Prices.
Refers to Research Octane Number (RON) only. European unleaded regular motor gasoline of 91 RON is approximately equivalent to a U.S. antiknock index octane.
East Coast Cargoes.
Source. See page 26.

Figure 10. Spot Market Product Prices, Rotterdam and New York



Source: See page 26.

Table 14. U.S. and PADD Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 5 Weeks
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	05/07/93	05/14/93	05/21/93	05/28/93	06/04/93
Crude Oil Production					
Domestic Production	E6,902.0	E6,846.0	E6,818.0	E6,842.0	E6,789 0
Refinery Inputs and Utilization					
Crude Oil Input	13,715.0	13,643.0	13,781.0	13,999.0	14,008.0
East Coast (PADD I)	1,518 0	1,458.0	1,447 0	1,495 0	1,428 0
Midwest (PADD II)	3,183.0	3,100.0	3,081.0	3,171.0	3,203 0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	6,087.0	6,067.0	6,219.0	6,267.0	6,312 0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	425.0	439.0	452.0	469.0	464 0
West Coast (PADD V)	2,502 0	2,582.0	2,582 0	2,597.0	2,601.0
Gross Inputs	13,910.0	13,751.0	13,925.0	14,163 0	14,216.0
East Coast (PADD I)	1,487 0	1,419.0	1,395 0	1,461.0	1,433.0
Midwest (PADD II)	3,286.0	3,162.0	3,123.0	3,218 0	3,251 0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	6,168.0	6,153.0	6,307.0	6,355.0	6,391.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	428.0	440.0	458.0	472 0	468.0
West Coast (PADD V)	2,541.0	2,576.0	2,645.0	2,658 0	2,674.0
Operable Capacity (Million Barrels per Day)	15.1	15 1	15.1	15 1	15.1
Percent Utilization	91 9	90.8	92 0	93 6	93.9
Operating Capacity (Million Barrels per Day)	14.8	14 8	14.8	14.8	14 9
Percent Utilization	93.9	92 8	94.0	95.6	95.4
Production by Product					
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,364.0	7,153.0	7,469 0	7,351 0	7,491.0
East Coast (PADD I)	859.0	798.0	1,030.0	909.0	831.0
Midwest (PADD II)	1,753 0	1,681.0	1,659.0	1,605.0	1,789.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	3,215.0	3,221.0	3,290.0	3,330 0	3,267.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	272.0	217.0	229.0	217.0	237.0
West Coast (PADD V)	1,265.0	1,235 0	1,262.0	1,290 0	1,367.0
Reformulated	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oxyganated	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other Finished	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Jet Fuel	1,373.0	1,308.0	1,451 0	1,441.0	1,558.0
Naphthe-Type	127.0	116.0	104.0	140.0	117.0
Kerosene-Type	1,246.0	1,192.0	1,347.0	1,301.0	1,441.0
East Coast (PADD I)	83.0	84.0	112.0	117 0	123 0
Midwest (PADD II)	189.0	176.0	198.0	175 0	196 0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	617.0	570.0	618.0	607.0	701.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	21.0	29.0	22.0	22.0	21.0
West Coast (PADD V)	336.0	332.0	399.0	380.0	399.0
Commercial	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Military	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. U.S. and PADD Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 5 Weeks (continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	05/07/93	05/14/93	05/21/93	05/28/93	06/04/93
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,014.0	3,096.0	3,089.0	3,002.0	3,094 0
East Coast (PADD I)	409.0	439.0	430.0	377.0	434.0
Midwest (PADD II)	781.0	772.0	743.0	727.0	727.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	1,262.0	1,293.0	1,310.0	1,315.0	1,338.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	126.0	111.0	133.0	130.0	138.0
West Coast (PADD V)	436.0	481.0	473.0	454.0	457.0
0.05% Sulfur and under	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Residual Fuel Oil	983.0	825.0	900.0	856.0	807.0
East Coast (PADD I)	170.0	103.0	121.0	115.0	86.0
Midwast (PADD II)	72.0	53.0	63.0	56.0	60.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	445.0	360.0	418.0	388.0	376.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	5.0	9.0	8.0	6.0	8.0
West Coast (PADD V)	290.0	301.0	294.0	291.0	277.0
Stocks (Million Barrels)					
Crude Oil	347.9	353.6	356.9	353.5	350 9
East Coast (PADD I)	13.8	15.9	15.7	15.2	16.3
Midwest (PADD II)	78.4	79.3	77.5	79.0	78.4
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	174.5	175.4	174.1	175.2	171.7
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	13.2	13.0	13.1	12.9	12.9
West Coast (PADD V)	68.0	70.2	76.5	71.2	71.6
Finished Motor Gasoline	180.8	180.4	182.7	184.1	166.9
Reformulated	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oxygenated	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other Finished	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Blending Components	40.2	40.0	37.9	38.4	36.1
Total Motor Gasoline	220.8	220.4	220.6	222.5	227.0
East Coast (PADD I)	62.9	63.1	65.6	65.6	67 0
New England (PADD IX)	5.4	5.4	6.0	6.4	6.6
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	35.0	33.7	34.2	34.7	35.0
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	22.5	24.1	25.4	24.5	25.4
Midwest (PADD II)	60.5	58.7	57.6	58.2	59.3
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	61.7	63.9	62.4	62.8	64.1
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.7
West Coast (PADD V)	28.7	27.8	28.3	29.1	29.9
Kerosene-Type Jet Fual	37.2	37.3	37.7	36.4	38.3
East Coast (PADD I)	10.0	9.2	10.0	9.3	10.3
Midwost (PADD II)	7.6	7.9	7.9	7.5	8.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	11.8	12.2	11.5	12.3	12.1
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6
West Coast (PADD V)	7.1	7.3	7.7	6.7	7.2
Distillate Fual Oil	99.4	100.5	100.5	101.0	101.0
0.05% Sulfur and under	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Graater than 0.05% Sulfur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
0.05% Sulfur and under	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New England (PADD IX)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Saa footnotas at and of table.

Table 14. U.S. and PADD Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 5 Weeks (continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	05/07/93	05/14/93	05/21/93	05/28/93	06/04/93
Stocks (Million Barrels)					
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New England (PADD IX)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Residual Fuel Oil	44.4	43.5	44.0	44.1	44.4
East Coast (PADD I)	14.5	15.0	15.6	16.2	16.5
New England (PADD IX)	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	10.4	11.1	11.3	12.2	12.4
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.5
Midwest (PADD II)	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.9
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	18.4	18.5	18.3	17.8	17.2
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
West Coast (PADD V)	8.0	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.6
Imports					
Total Crude Oil incl SPR	6,495.0	6,974.0	6,618.0	6,651.0	5,807.0
Crude Oil	6,495.0	6,974.0	6,618.0	6,651.0	5,807.0
East Coast (PADD I)	1,325.0	1,680.0	1,517.0	1,336.0	1,049.0
Midwest (PADD II)	638.0	670.0	566.0	618.0	606.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	4,265.0	4,155.0	4,302.0	4,296.0	3,884.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	74.0	71.0	60.0	69.0	62.0
West Coast (PADD V)	195.0	397.0	173.0	332.0	206.0
SPR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Motor Gasoline	253.0	560.0	324.0	300.0	409.0
Reformulated	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oxygenated	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other Finished	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Blending Components	11.0	7.0	97.0	0 0	82.0
Jet Fuel	60.0	64.0	110.0	36.0	52.0
Naphtha-Type	0.0	0.0	37.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type	60.0	64.0	73.0	36.0	52.0
Distillate Fuel Oil	175.0	192 0	135.0	172.0	97.0
0.05% Sulfur and under	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Residual Fuel Oil	376.0	309 0	262.0	249.0	387.0
Other	689.0	962.0	455.0	1,275.0	915.0
Total Refined Products Imports	1,553.0	2,087.0	1,286.0	2,032.0	1,860.0
Exports					
Total	E853.0	E853.0	E853.0	E853.0	E894.0
Crude Oil	E109.0	E109.0	E109.0	E109.0	E110.0
Products	E744.0	E744.0	E744.0	E744.0	E784.0
oducts Supplied					
nished Motor Gasoline	7,657.0	7,649.0	7,295.0	7,364.0	7,018.0
et Fuel	1,350.0	1,348.0	1,501.0	1,557.0	1,339.0
Naphtha-Type	58.0	133.0	153.0	71.0	152.0
Kerosene-Type	1,292.0	1,215.0	1,348.0	1,486.0	1,187.0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,997.0	3,014.0	3,098.0	2,989.0	3,058.0
Residual Fuel Oil	791.0	1,074.0	890.0	904.0	962.0
Other Oils	3,749.0	3,969.0	3,634.0	4,604.0	4,299.0
Total Products Supplied	16,545.0	17,054.0	16,418.0	17,417.0	16,876.0

E=Estimate based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* except for exports and crude oil production. See Appendix for explanation of estimates of exports and crude oil production.
NA=Not Available.
Note: Due to independent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total.
Source: See page 26.

Table 15. Weather Summary, Selected U.S. Cities
(Population Weighted Cooling Degree-Days[1])

Weather data reported in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* are taken directly from a computerized system implemented by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)/NWS, as a U.S. Government Agency, does not endorse any consumer information services.

The weather for the Nation, as measured by population-weighted cooling degree-days from January 1, 1993, through June 5, 1993, has been 5 percent cooler than last year and 18 percent cooler than normal.

U.S. Total Cooling Degree-Days (Population Weighted) and by City

				Percent Change	
	1993	1992	Normal	1993 vs. 1992	1993 vs. Normal
January 1 - December 31		1,026	1,158	--	--
January 1 - June 5	131	140	159	-5	-18
Cities					
Albuquerque	156	84	86	****	****
Amarillo	117	74	151	58	-27
Asheville	58	28	81	****	****
Atlanta	285	253	260	17	13
Billings	20	45	5	****	****
Boise	90	113	27	****	****
Boston	29	38	27	****	****
Buffalo	15	32	28	****	****
Cheyanna	0	3	3	****	****
Chicago	28	42	58	****	****
Cincinnati	59	79	111	-25	-47
Cleveland	14	39	48	****	****
Columbia, SC	299	230	374	30	-20
Denver	19	42	23	****	****
Des Moines	31	92	91	****	****
Detroit	20	31	45	****	****
Fargo	19	77	29	****	****
Hartford	28	25	36	****	****
Houston	486	578	588	-14	-17
Jacksonville	458	450	529	2	-13
Kansas City	52	97	147	-46	-65
Las Vegas	572	681	448	-16	28
Los Angelas	89	114	62	****	****
Memphis	258	329	335	-22	-23
Miami	1,422	1,257	1,308	13	9
Milwaukee	5	28	23	****	****
Minneapolis	12	75	48	****	****
Montgomery	304	265	428	14	-29
New York	75	61	65	****	****
Oklahoma City	138	174	242	-21	-43
Omaha	29	87	115	-67	-75
Philadelphia	85	72	78	****	****
Phoenix	1,046	1,116	679	-6	54
Pittsburgh	45	40	50	****	****
Portland, ME	1	15	0	****	****
Providence	25	33	13	****	****
Raleigh	191	134	187	43	2
Richmond	140	94	141	49	-1
St. Louis	121	182	183	-34	-34
Salem, OR	17	33	2	****	****
Salt Lake City	109	120	41	****	****
San Francisco	18	18	0	****	****
Seattle	14	21	3	****	****
Shreveport	308	372	470	-17	-34
Washington, DC	128	73	138	75	-8

[1] See Glossary.
****=Normal cooling degree-days 100 or less, or ratio incalculable.

SOURCES

Table 1

- Current Year Data: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, -803, and -804; EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, and EIA, Office of Oil and Gas.
- Previous Year Data: Estimates based on EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual.*

Table 2

- Monthly Data: 1992-1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* except for operable capacity for January 1992 which is from the *Petroleum Supply Annual,* 1991.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-800.

Figure 1

- Monthly Data: 1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* 1992-1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* except for operable capacity for January 1992 which is from the *Petroleum Supply Annual,* 1991.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-800.

Table 3

- Monthly Data: 1992-1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, and -803.

Figure 2

- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1985-1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992, EIA. *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Monthly Data: 1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual,* 1992-1993, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802 and -803.

Table 4

- Monthly Data: 1992-1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

igure 3

- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns. 1985-1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Monthly Data: 1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992-1993, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Table 5

- Monthly Data: 1992-1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 4

- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1985-1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Monthly Data: 1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992-1993, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
  Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Table 6

- Monthly Data: 1992-1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802

Figure 5

- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1985-1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Monthly Data: 1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992-199 *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 6 and Table 7

- Monthly Data: 1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992-1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-804.

Figure 7 and Table 8

- Monthly Data. 1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992-1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-804.

Figure 8 and Table 9

- Monthly Data: 1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992-1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, -803, and -804.
- Projections: EIA, Office of Energy Markets and End Use (May 1993)

Table 10

- Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil: Form EIA-14, *Refiners Monthly Cost Report.*

Table 11

- Motor Gasoline - Bureau of Labor Statistics. See glossary description for *Retail Motor Gasoline Prices.*
- Residential Heating Oil - Forms EIA-782A, *Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report*, and EIA-782B, *Monthly No. 2 Distillate Sales Report.*

Table 12 and Figure 9

- EIA, Office of Energy Markets and End Use, Energy Markets and Contingency Information Division.
- Platt's Oilgram Price Report.
- Petroleum Intelligence Weekly.
- Bloomberg Oil Buyers' Guide.
- Oil and Gas Journal.

Table 13 and Figure 10

- Bloomberg Oil Buyers' Guide.

Table 14

- Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, - 802, -803, and -804.

Appendix A

Explanatory Notes

EIA Weekly Data: Survey Design and Estimation Methods

The Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS) comprises five surveys: the "Weekly Refinery Report" (EIA–800); the "Weekly Bulk Terminal Report" (EIA–801); the "Weekly Product Pipeline Report" (EIA–802); the "Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report" (EIA–803); and the "Weekly Imports Report" (EIA–804). The EIA weekly reporting system, as part of the Petroleum Supply Reporting System, was designed to collect data similar to those collected monthly. In the WPSRS, selected petroleum companies report weekly data to EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On the Forms EIA–800 through EIA–803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA–804, the importer of record reports each shipment entering the United States. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the published weekly totals.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report weekly in the WPSRS was selected from the universe of companies that report monthly. All sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The EIA–800 sample frame includes all operating and idle petroleum refineries and blending plants in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and other U.S. possessions. The EIA–801 sample frame includes all bulk terminal facilities in the United States and its possessions that have total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. The EIA–802 sample frame includes all petroleum product pipeline companies in the 50 States and the District of Columbia that transport refined petroleum products, including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipeline movements. Pipeline companies that transport only natural gas liquids are not included in the EIA–802 frame. Only those pipeline companies which transport products covered in the weekly survey are included. The EIA–803 sample frame consists of all companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The EIA–804 sample frame includes all importers of record of crude oil and petroleum products into the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions, as well as imports from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for each item and each geographic region for which weekly data are published.

	Weekly Form	Monthly Frame Size	Weekly Sample Size
Refiners (Refineries)	EIA-800	168(250)	59(155)
Bulk Terminals	EIA-801	331	78
Product Pipelines	EIA-802	81	46
Crude Oil Stock Holders	EIA-803	162	79
Importers	EIA-804	851	82

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, Telefax, and electronic transmission on a weekly basis. All canvassed firms must file by 5 p.m. on the Monday following the close of the report week, 7 a.m. Friday. During the processing week, company corrections of the prior week's data are also entered.

Estimation and Imputation

After the company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, explicit imputation is done for companies which have not yet responded. The imputed values are exponentially smoothed means of recent weekly reported values for this specific company. The imputed values are treated like reported values in the estimation procedure, which calculates ratio estimates of the weekly totals. First, the current week's data for a given product reported by companies in a geographic region are summed. (Call this weekly sum, W_s.) Next, the most recent month's data for the product reported by those same companies are summed. (Call this monthly sum, M_s.) Finally, let M_t be the sum of most recent month's data for the product as reported by all companies. Then, the current week's ratio estimate for that product for all companies, W_t, is given by:

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} \cdot W_s$$

This procedure is used directly to estimate total weekly inputs to refineries and production. To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Therefore, an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The estimate of total weekly imports is the product of the smoothed ratio and the sum of the weekly reported values and imputed values.

Response Rates

The response rate as of the day after the filing deadline is about 80 percent for the EIA–800, 75 percent for the EIA–801, 95 percent for the EIA–802, 80 percent for the EIA–803, and greater than 95 percent for the EIA–804. However, more forms are received the next day, bringing the final response rates up. Late respondents are contacted by telephone. Nearly all of the major companies report on time. The nonresponse rate for the published estimates is usually between 1 percent and 2 percent.

Estimation of Domestic Crude Oil Production

Monthly data on crude oil production for States are reported to the Department of Energy by State conservation agencies. Data on the volume of crude oil produced on Federally-owned offshore leases are reported by the Minerals Management Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the monthly crude oil production information becomes available. In order to present more timely crude oil production volumes, the Energy Information Administration prepares weekly crude oil production estimates which are based on historical production patterns and, where available, other data such as pipeline runs from the Alaskan North Slope during the week. These weekly estimates are presented as the weekly and 4-week average crude oil production volumes shown in this publication. Cumulative crude oil production volumes shown in the U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet include revised estimates published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Estimation of Exports

Official U.S. exports statistics for crude oil and petroleum products are compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and are published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. The EIA obtains these data on a monthly basis approximately 10 weeks after the close of the reporting month. Beginning with statistics for the first week ending in October 1991, weekly estimates of exports are forecast using an autoregressive integrated moving-average (ARIMA) procedure. The ARIMA procedure models a value as a linear combination of its own past values and present and past values of other related time series. The most recent 5 years of past data are used to obtain the exports forecast. In addition, for the major products and crude oil, 5 years of related price data are used. The price data include some U.S. and some foreign series.

Data Assessment

The principal objective of the Petroleum Supply Reporting System is to provide an accurate picture of petroleum industry activities and of the availability of petroleum products nationwide from primary distribution channels. The weekly data, which are based on sample estimates stemming largely from preliminary company data, serve as leading indicators of the monthly data. The weekly data are not expected to have the same level of accuracy as the preliminary monthly data when compared with final monthly data. However, the weekly data are expected to exhibit like trends and product flows characteristic of the preliminary and final monthly data.

To assess the accuracy of weekly statistics, monthly estimates derived from weekly estimates are compared with the final monthly aggregates published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*. Although final monthly data are still subject to error, they have been thoroughly reviewed and edited, they reflect all revisions made during the year and they are considered to be the most accurate data available. The mean absolute percent error provides a measure of the average revisions relative to the aggregates being measured for a variable. The mean absolute percent error for 1988 weekly data was less than 3 percent for 19 of the 30 major petroleum variables analyzed. Most of the variables with mean absolute percent errors of 3 percent or more were for refined products imports series. The mean absolute percent error for total weekly refined products imports was 15 percent for 1988. It should be noted that products imports data are highly variable and cannot be estimated from a sample with the same precision as other petroleum variables. Weekly estimates for refined products imports are almost always low because small companies, which are not in the weekly sample, generally import large volumes of finished products only a few times during the year.

An analytical article, "Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data," which assesses the differences between interim and final data on the 30 major petroleum variables, is published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* once each year.

Interpretation and Derivation of Average Inventory Levels

The national inventory (stocks) graphs for total petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and with judgments of critical levels. Methods used in developing the average inventory levels and minimum operating levels are described below.

Average Inventory Levels

The charts displaying inventory levels of crude oil and petroleum products (p.7), crude oil (p.7), motor gasoline (p.9), distillate fuel oil (p.11), and residual fuel oil (p.13) provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an "average range" for the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation for the past 7 years.

The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are estimated with a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of Census (Census X–11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., the same seasonal factor is used for each January during the 7-year period) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only annual variation from the data. Thus, deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data. The seasonal factors are updated annually in October, using the 7 most recent years' final monthly data.

Table A1. Values of Average Ranges in Inventory Graphs (Million Barrels)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Lower Range												
Total Petroleum	1,029.6	1,010.9	994.2	999.0	1,024.3	1,029.3	1,049.9	1,049.3	1,060.6	1,053.0	1,058.5	1,031.1
Crude Oil	327.4	329.1	335.0	335.5	340.5	334.1	332.7	328.8	324.8	331.3	333.6	324.7
Motor Gasoline	225.4	227.3	213.4	210.1	208.6	203.9	208.4	205.3	212.2	204.0	207.3	210.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	123.9	107.0	95.0	94.4	97.8	102.6	114.7	121.2	129.1	126.9	131.0	131.5
Residual Fuel Oil	45.6	43.0	40.4	39.5	42.0	41.3	41.6	41.4	44.2	45.5	47.0	46.1
Upper Range												
Total Petroleum	1,072.0	1,053.4	1,036.7	1,041.4	1,066.8	1,071.7	1,092.3	1,091.8	1,103.1	1,095.4	1,100.9	1,073.5
Crude Oil	351.4	353.1	359.0	359.4	364.5	358.1	356.7	352.8	348.8	355.2	357.6	348.7
Motor Gasoline	237.3	239.2	225.3	222.0	220.5	215.9	220.3	217.2	224.1	215.9	219.2	222.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	133.9	116.9	104.9	104.3	107.7	112.5	124.6	131.1	139.0	136.8	140.9	141.4
Residual Fuel Oil	51.3	48.7	46.1	45.2	47.7	47.0	47.3	47.1	49.9	51.2	52.7	51.8

The seasonal factors are used to deseasonalize data from the most recent 3-year period (January-December or July-June) in order to determine a deseasonalized average band. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series is the midpoint of the band, and two standard deviations of the series (adjusting first for extreme points) is its width. When the seasonal factors are added back in (the upper curve is the midpoint plus one standard deviation plus the seasonal factor, and the lower curve is the midpoint minus one standard deviation plus the seasonal factor), the "average range" shown on the graphs reflects the actual data. The ranges are updated every 6 months in April and October (Table A1).

Minimum Observed Inventories

The lines labeled "observed minimum" on the stock graphs are the lowest inventory levels observed during the most recent 36-month period as published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Projections from the *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, Second Quarter 1993

The mid-price case for petroleum demands presented in the second quarter 1993 *Short-Term Energy Outlook* reflects the assumptions of real gross domestic product (GDP) growth of 3.0 percent in 1993 and 3.4 percent in 1994, and normal weather, as measured in number of heating and cooling degree-days. In order to provide plausible ranges for the petroleum projections provided in the *Outlook*, ranges of macroeconomic, price, and weather assumptions are used.

The upper demand bound reflects an assumed combination of lower oil prices, higher economic growth, and more severe weather than those of the base case. In this scenario, real gross domestic product is expected to increase by 3.8 percent in 1993 and by 4.7 percent in 1994, and weather (in terms of heating degree-days) is assumed to be about 10 percent colder than the base case. The lower demand bound assumes that real gross domestic product increases by 2.3 percent in 1993 and by 1.9 percent in 1994 and that weather is significantly milder than in the base case.

The weather sensitivities assume deviations above and below normal that correspond to one-half of the largest quarterly deviations from normal in heating and cooling degree-days over the last 15 years. Average petroleum sensitivity factors for this forecast are summarized below:

- A 1-percent increase in real GDP raises petroleum demand by about 147,000 barrels per day.
- A $1-per-barrel increase in crude oil prices, assuming no price response from non-petroleum energy sources, reduces demand by about 35,000 barrels per day.
- A 1-percent increase in heating degree-days increases demand by about 37,000 barrels per day; a 1-percent increase in cooling degree-days increases petroleum demand by about 8,000 barrels per day.

For more detailed information on the forecast, please refer to the published report, Second Quarter 1993 *Short-Term Energy Outlook*. Copies of the report are available from:

National Energy Information Center
Room 1F-048, Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, DC 20585
Telephone (202) 586-8800

Calculation of World Oil Price

The weighted average international price of oil, shown in the "Highlights" on page 1 and on page 18, is an average calculated using specific crude oil prices weighted by the estimated crude oil export volume for each oil-producing country. To develop the table shown on page 18, a list of major oil producing/exporting countries was chosen. For each country, the contract selling price of one or more representative crude oils was determined by investigating a number of industry

publications (i e , "Oil Buyers' Guide", "Platt's Oilgram Price Report", "Petroleum Intelligence Weekly", and "Weekly Petroleum Argus") and by contacting oil market analysts.

Then, the appropriate crude oil volumes to be used as weighting factors for each country were determined. These volumes are estimates based on a number of sources which provide data on production, consumption, and exports for these countries. Export volumes for a number of smaller producing/exporting countries, not listed in the table, are included in the weighting factors. After the export volumes had been determined, simple mathematical weighted averages were calculated to arrive at the "Total OPEC," "Total Non-OPEC," and "Total World" prices.

The average United States (FOB) import price is derived by the same basic procedure as the world oil price, that is, taking the representative contract crude oil price of a specific crude oil from a particular country and weighting this price by a certain volume of crude oil. In this case, the weighting factors are the volumes of crude oil imported into the U.S. from pertinent countries. Import volumes from a number of smaller producing/exporting countries, not listed in the table, are included in the weighting factors.

Both the import and export volumes are preliminary. Due to their origin, these estimates cannot be fully verified. These volumes are updated monthly, or more frequently when changes in oil market conditions make updating appropriate.

Explanation and Coverage of Spot Market Product Prices

Definition of spot market product prices for the Rotterdam market: Represent the mid point of the bid/asked price range for CIF cargoes scheduled for prompt arrival at Rotterdam (within 48 hours).

Definition of spot market product prices for the New York market: Represent last sale price reported or offered. Prices are ex-duty and do not include Federal or State taxes.

General definition of spot prices: A transaction concluded "on the spot," that is, on a one-time prompt delivery basis, usually referring to a transaction involving only one cargo of product. This contrasts with a term contract sale which obligates the seller to furnish product on an evenly-spread delivery basis over an extended period of time, usually for 1 year.

Coverage of petroleum product prices is restricted to and updated according to the major products traded. Major products are determined by the highest number of transactions and the highest volumes of product traded, e.g., 1987 replacement of the New York leaded regular gasoline series with the unleaded regular gasoline series.

Appendix B

EIA-819M
Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report

The 819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report," provides production data and preliminary stock data for fuel ethanol and methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) in the United States and major U.S. geographic regions. These data have been published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR) and the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) since March 1992.

Data are collected from a sample of respondents reporting on the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System surveys. Final data on production and stocks of fuel ethanol and MTBE are presented in the Detailed Statistics section of the *PSM* beginning with the March 1993 issue. The quantity of oxygenates blended into motor gasoline previously published in this appendix is now presented in the Highlights section of the *PSM*.

Table B1. U.S. Summary Table, April 1993

Products	April 1993		March 1993		Year-to-Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Fuel Ethanol						
Production	2,274	76	2,373	77	9,059	75
Stocks	2,069	--	1,878	--	2,069	--
MTBE						
Production	4,125	138	3,472	112	14,333	119
Stocks	11,953	--	10,550	--	11,953	--

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

Table B2. Monthly Fuel Ethanol Production and Stocks by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD)
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production												
1992	78	71	66	66	66	66	66	70	67	74	74	75
1993	76	73	77	76								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1992	1,076	1,267	1,462	1,457	1,858	1,941	2,362	2,530	2,973	2,960	2,547	1,791
1993	2,036	1,929	1,678	2,069								
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1992	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1993	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1992	85	93	100	82	86	67	200	207	177	163	139	99
1993	117	64	62	41								
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1992	73	66	63	64	64	61	61	66	66	72	72	73
1993	74	71	75	74								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1992	532	662	791	794	1,010	1,143	1,344	1,361	1,639	1,553	1,279	889
1993	1,094	1,124	1,143	1,310								
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1992	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1993	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1992	246	344	394	452	530	464	562	612	405	477	465	254
1993	203	244	216	294								
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1992	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1993	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1992	27	11	20	14	15	12	17	20	21	44	60	70
1993	61	44	45	41								
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1992	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1993	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1992	164	177	156	114	214	254	240	330	732	743	604	479
1993	561	453	412	383								

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
Note: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

Table B3. Monthly Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) Production, and Stocks by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD)

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Months	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production												
1992	99	94	89	79	90	90	101	91	104	119	128	125
1993	115	114	112	138								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1992	11,999	12,691	13,966	14,962	15,991	19,997	20,436	23,131	22,953	19,208	16,342	13,918
1993	10,648	10,149	10,550	11,953								
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1992	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1993	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1992	3,099	2,944	3,551	3,929	4,453	4,663	4,924	5,046	4,875	3,939	3,099	2,613
1993	1,991	1,933	1,492	1,599								
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1992	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1993	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1992	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1993	W	W	W	W								
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1992	99	92	77	99	77	77	99	79	93	109	119	114
1993	102	101	99	124								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1992	5,104	5,711	6,059	6,729	9,870	9,549	8,928	9,847	9,192	9,309	7,390	6,159
1993	4,997	4,707	5,304	6,152								
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1992	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1993	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1992	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1993	W	W	W	W								
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1992	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1993	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1992	3,419	3,973	4,011	4,094	4,309	5,385	6,419	7,936	9,469	9,723	5,543	4,769
1993	3,536	3,333	3,616	3,921								

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
Note: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

Form EIA-819M Monthly Oxygenate Report Explanatory Notes

Background

Beginning November 1992, the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 required that all gasoline sold in carbon monoxide nonattainment areas have an oxygen content of 2.7 percent (by weight) during wintertime months. Beginning in 1995 further requirements are that only reformulated gasoline having an average oxygen content of 2.0 percent be sold in the nine worst ozone nonattainment areas.

In 1992, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) conducted a frame identifier survey of companies that produce, blend, store, or import oxygenates. The purpose of this survey was to (1) identify all U.S. producers, blenders, storers, and importers of oxygenates; and (2) collect supply, and blending data for January - June, 1992 inventory data on those oxygenates blended into motor gasoline.

Overview

In order to continue to provide relevant information about U.S. and regional gasoline supply, the EIA has begun an oxygenate data collection program. The Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report" collects information on oxygenate production, imports, and stocks by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD's). Data are aggregated and presented on Tables B1-B3 of this appendix as follows:

Table B1. U.S. Summary Table, Current Month

Table B2. Monthly Fuel Ethanol Production and Stocks, by PADD

Table B3. Monthly Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) Production, and Stocks, by PADD

All data are displayed in thousand barrels (42 U.S. Gallons per Barrel) or thousand barrels per day.

Collection Methods

Data for the EIA-819M survey are collected beginning on the fifth working day of each month. Information is solicited by telephone or can be transmitted to the EIA by facsimile. Receipt of the data is monitored using an automated respondent mailing list. Additional follow-up telephone calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report on the Form EIA-819M was selected from the universe of companies that reported on the Form EIA-822A/D, "Oxygenate Operations Identification Survey". The universe consisted of (1) operators of facilities that produce (manufacture or distill) oxygenates (including MTBE plants, petrochemical plants, and refineries that produce oxygenates as part of their operations); (2) operators of petroleum refineries; (3) operators of bulk terminals, bulk stations, blending plants, and other non-refinery facilities that store and/or blend oxygenates; and (4) importers of oxygenates (importer of record) located in or importing oxygenates into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the survey form EIA-819M is the cut-off method and was performed using software developed by the EIA's Office of Statistical Standards. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of quantities reported (oxygenate production, oxygenate stocks, oxygenate imports, and oxygenates used in the blending of motor gasoline) during 1992. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers approximately 90 percent of the total for each oxygenate item and supply type by geographic region (PAD Districts I through V) for which data may be published.

Frames Maintenance

The Petroleum Supply Division (PSD) maintains complete lists of respondents to its monthly surveys. Each survey has a list of companies and facilities required to submit petroleum activity data. This list is known as the survey frame. Frame maintenance procedures are used to monitor the status of petroleum companies and facilities currently contained in each survey frame as well as to identify new members to be added to the frame. As a result, all known petroleum supply organizations falling within the definition of "Who Must Submit" participate in the frames survey.

The activities for frames maintenance are conducted within two time frames: monthly and annually. Monthly frames maintenance procedures for the EIA-819M focus on examining several frequently published industry periodicals that report changes in status (births, deaths,

sales, and acquisitions) of petroleum facilities producing, transporting, importing, and/or storing crude oil and petroleum products. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status, and information received from survey systems operated by other offices. Survey managers review these sources to monitor changes in company operations and to develop lists of potential respondents. These activities assure coverage of the reporting universe and maintain accurate facility information on addresses and ownership.

To supplement monthly frames maintenance activities and to provide more comprehensive coverage, the PSD conducts an annual frames investigation. This annual evaluation results in the reassessment and recompilation of the complete frame.

Quality Control and Data Revision

Quality Control

Survey forms are periodically reviewed for completeness, meaningfulness, and clarity. Modifications are made, when needed, to maintain efficient measure of the intended data items and to track product movement accurately throughout the industry. Through this process, the EIA can maintain consistency among forms, minimize respondent burden, and eliminate ambiguity.

Response Rate

The response rate is usually 98 to 100 percent. Chronic nonrespondents and late filing respondents are contacted by telephone or in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided by Section 13(i) of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act.

Resubmissions

Resubmissions are any changes to the originally submitted data that were either requested by the EIA or initiated by the respondent. Resubmissions are compared with the original submission and processed at the time of receipt. Entries on Tables B1-B3 of this appendix will be marked with an "R" to indicate that data have been revised.

Data Imputation and Estimation

In any survey, nonresponse can be a major concern because the effects can cause serious bias in survey results. Nonresponse occurs whenever requested information is not obtained from all units in a survey. The EIA-819M has a very high response rate. Whenever survey responses are not received in time to be included in published statistics, the data are imputed. Although imputing for missing data may not eliminate the total error associated with nonresponse, it can serve to reduce the error. The data reported in the previous month are used as imputed values for missing data.

After the data files have been edited and corrected, aggregation is done for production, imports, and stocks, by each geographic region. Estimation factors, which were derived from 1992 reported data, are then applied to each cell to generate published estimates.

Confidentiality

The Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice concluded on March 20, 1991, that the Federal Energy Administration Act requires the EIA to provide company-specific data to the Department of Justice, or to any other Federal agency when requested for official use, which may include enforcement of Federal law. The information contained on this form may also be made available, upon request, to another component of the Department of Energy (DOE), to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order.

The information contained on this form will be kept confidential and not disclosed to the public to the extent that it satisfies the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552, the DOE regulations, 10 C.F.R. 1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. 1905.

Upon receipt of a request for this information under the FOIA, the DOE shall make a final determination whether the information is exempt from disclosure in accordance with the procedures and criteria provided in the regulations. To assist us in the determination, respondents should demonstrate to the DOE that for example, their information contains trade secrets or commercial or financial information whose release would be likely to cause substantial harm to their company's competitive position. A letter accompanying the submission that explains (on an element-by-element basis) the reasons why the information would be likely to cause the respondent substantial competitive harm if released to the public would aid in this determination. A new justification does not need to be provided each time information is submitted on the form, if the company has previously submitted a justification for that information and the justification has not changed.

EIA-819M Definitions

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; $CH_3-(CH_2)_n-OH$ (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)).

Blending Plant. A facility which has no refining capability but is either capable of producing finished

motor gasoline through mechanical blending or blends oxygenates into motor gasoline.

Bulk Station. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of less than 50,000 barrels and receives its petroleum products by tank car or truck.

Bulk Terminal. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

Ending Stocks. Stocks of oxygenates held in storage as of 12 midnight on the last day of the month.

ETBE (ethyl tertiary butyl ether) $(CH_3)_3COC_2H_5$. An oxygenate blend stock formed by the catalytic etherification of isobutylene with ethanol.

Ether. A generic term applied to a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, characterized by an oxygen atom attached to two carbon atoms (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Fuel Ethanol (C_2H_5OH). An anhydrous denatured aliphatic alcohol intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

Methanol (CH_3OH). A light volatile alcohol intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

MTBE (methyl tertiary butyl ether) $(CH_3)_3COCH_3$. An ether intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

Other Oxygenates. Other aliphatic alcohols and aliphatic ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

Oxygenates. Any substance which, when added to gasoline, increases the amount of oxygen in that gasoline blend.

Through a series of waivers and interpretive rules, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has determined the allowable limits for oxygenates in unleaded gasoline. The "Substantially Similar" Interpretive Rules (56 FR (February 11, 1991)) allows blends of aliphatic alcohols other than methanol and aliphatic ethers, provided the oxygen content does not exceed 2.7 percent by weight.

The "Substantially Similar" Interpretive Rules also provide for blends of methanol up to 0.3 percent by volume exclusive of other oxygenates, and butanol or alcohols of a higher molecular weight up to 2.75 percent by weight.

Individual waivers pertaining to the use of oxygenates in unleaded gasoline have been issued by the EPA. They include:

Fuel Ethanol. Blends of up to 10 percent by volume anhydrous ethanol (200 proof) (commonly referred to as the "gasohol waiver").

Methanol. Blends of methanol and gasoline-grade tertiary butyl alcohol (GTBA) such that the total oxygen content does not exceed 3.5 percent by weight and the ratio of methanol to GTBA is less than or equal to 1. It is also specified that this blended fuel must meet ASTM volatility specifications (commonly referred to as the "ARCO" waiver).

Blends of up to 5.0 percent by volume methanol with a minimum of 2.5 percent by volume co-solvent alcohols having a carbon number of 4 or less (i.e., ethanol, propanol, butanol, and/or GTBA). The total oxygen must not exceed 3.7 percent by weight, and the blend must meet ASTM volatility specifications as well as phase separation and alcohol purity specifications (commonly referred to as the "DuPont" waiver).

MTBE (methyl tertiary butyl ether). Blends up to 15.0 percent by volume MTBE which must meet the ASTM D4814 specifications. Blenders must take precautions that the blends are not used as base gasolines for other oxygenated blends (commonly referred to as the "Sun" waiver).

Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, alcohol and oxygenates.

TAME (tertiary amyl methyl ether) $(CH_3)_2(C_2H_5)COCH_3$. An oxygenate blend stock formed by the catalytic etherification of isoamylene with methanol.

TBA (tertiary butyl alcohol) $(CH_3)_3COH$. An alcohol primarily used as a chemical feedstock, a solvent or feedstock for isobutylene production for MTBE; produced as a co-product of propylene oxide production or by direct hydration of isobutylene.

Appendix C

EIA-807 Monthly Propane Report Summary

Table C1. Monthly Stocks of Propane/Propylene by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD) I, II, and III
(Million Barrels)

Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
1991	35.0	30.1	29.6	35.2	41.6	46.5	51.0	52.3	51.6	52.7	51.6	47.6
1992	36.9	33.1	32.6	36.2	43.7	50.2	55.7	59.3	60.6	59.1	50.6	36.8
1993	33.5	26.2	21.8	E 29.1	E 37.0							
East Coast (PADD I)												
1991	4.1	3.5	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.3	3.6	4.1	4.2	4.1
1992	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.5	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.7	3.7
1993	3.2	2.0	1.6	E 2.1	E 2.7							
New England (PADD 1X)												
1991	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
1992	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5
1993	0.5	0.3	0.1	E 0.4	E 0.2							
Central Atlantic (PADD 1Y)												
1991	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.6
1992	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.5
1993	1.2	0.6	0.6	E 0.7	E 1.3							
Lower Atlantic (PADD 1Z)												
1991	1.9	1.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.0
1992	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.8
1993	1.5	1.0	0.9	E 1.1	E 1.2							
Midwest (PADD II)												
1991	12.9	11.1	11.7	13.6	17.1	20.2	21.9	23.3	22.9	22.6	20.3	17.7
1992	14.3	12.9	13.4	15.3	19.4	20.9	23.4	24.5	24.6	21.5	16.3	11.6
1993	10.7	7.7	7.4	E 9.2	E 11.8							
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
1991	17.2	14.9	13.6	16.5	19.7	22.9	23.9	23.9	22.9	23.6	24.7	23.9
1992	20.5	16.5	15.7	17.4	21.4	24.7	27.0	26.7	29.7	30.0	27.9	22.1
1993	19.8	15.9	12.2	E 16.1	E 21.8							

Propane Inventory Situation as of May 31, 1993

U.S. stocks of propane climbed 8.9 million barrels (MMB) during the month to reach 37.0 MMB as of May 31, 1993. Although the May stock build was one of the more robust in recent years, U.S. inventories of propane remain at the lower limit of their seasonally adjusted average range of the last 3 years.

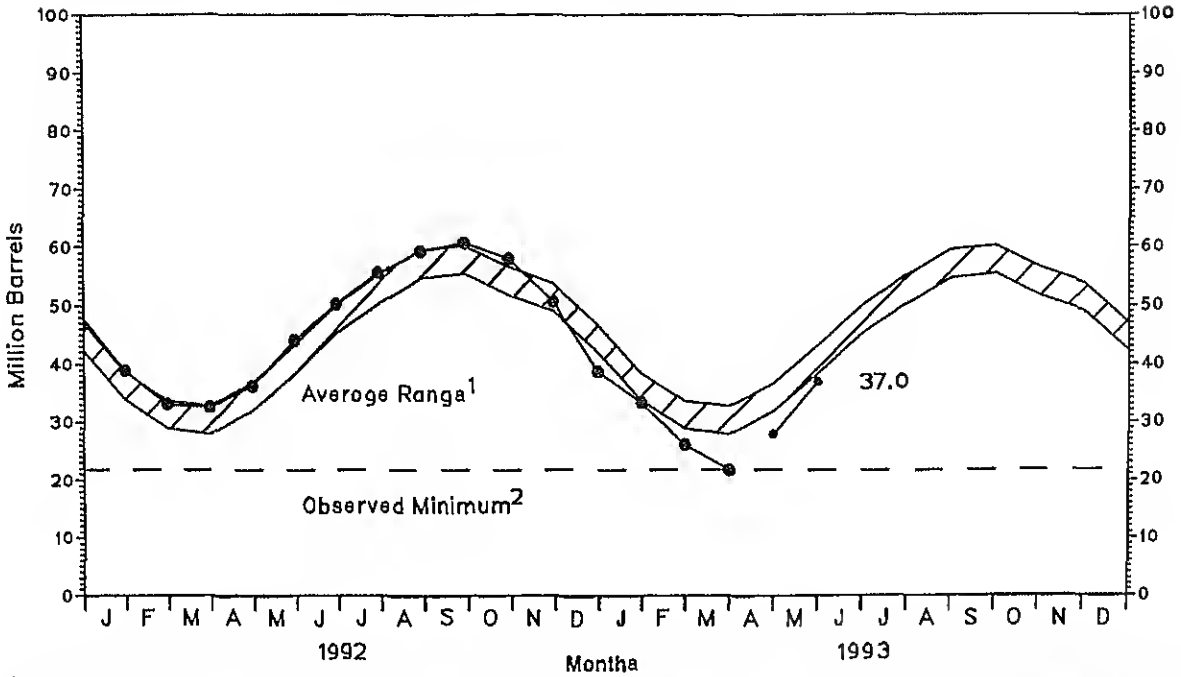
Regionally, inventory levels increased in PAD Districts I, II, and III. East Coast (PAD District I) stocks increased by 0.6 MMB during May 1993. The Gulf Coast (PAD District III) recorded the largest gain, up 5.5 MMB from the end of April 1993. This gain was the result of normal seasonal stock building supplemented by Middle Eastern cargoes of propane into the Gulf Coast. Midwest (PAD District II) inventories grew by 2.6 MMB during May 1993. Propane stocks in this region are below their seasonally adjusted average range of the last 3 years due to record low inventories in the Midwest at the end of the 1992-1993 heating season.

E=Estimated data.

Notes: • This table presents monthly data, derived from a cut-off sample of refineries, fractionators, and companies that store propane, which have been extrapolated to the universe of companies reporting in PADD's I, II, and III. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), 1991 *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992/1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. Estimated data collected on Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey."

Figure C1. U.S. Propane/Propylene Stocks, January 1992 to Present

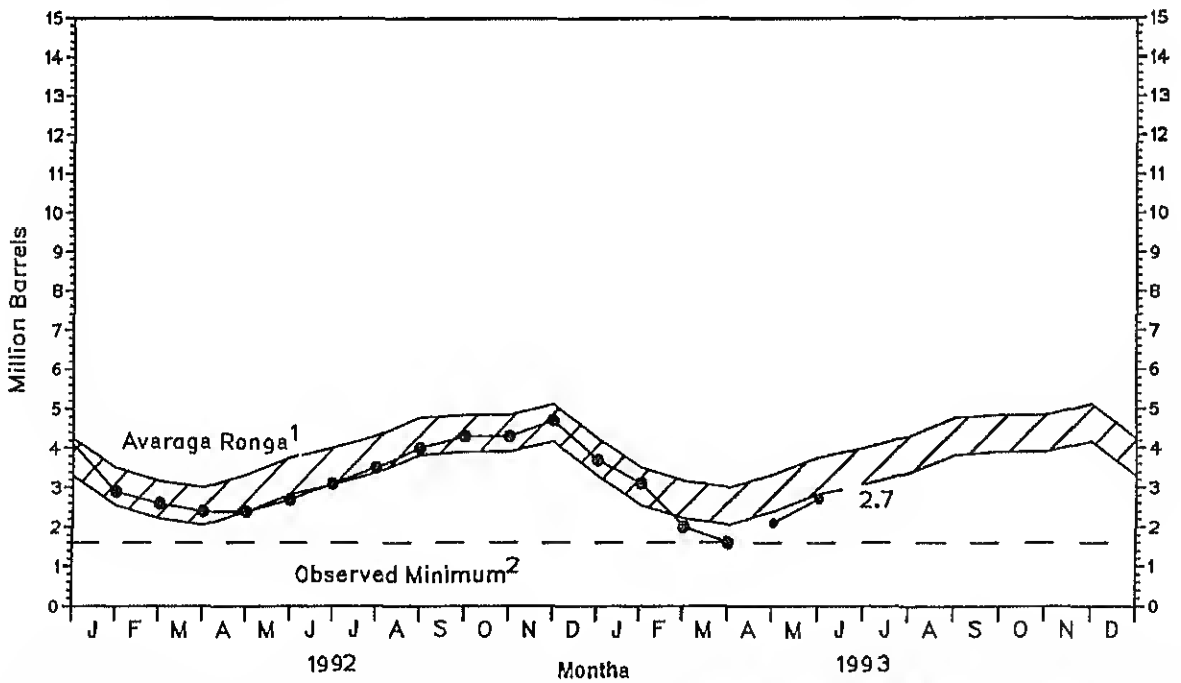


[1] Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: January 1990-December 1992. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data.

[2] The Observed Minimum for propane stocks is based on final monthly data for the last 36 month period and was 21.8 million barrels, occurring in March 1993

Source: • Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1985-1991, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. • Monthly Data: 1992-1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*; Ending Stocks. Estimates based on data from Table C1.

Figure C2. PADD I (East Coast) Propane/Propylene Stocks, January 1992 to Present

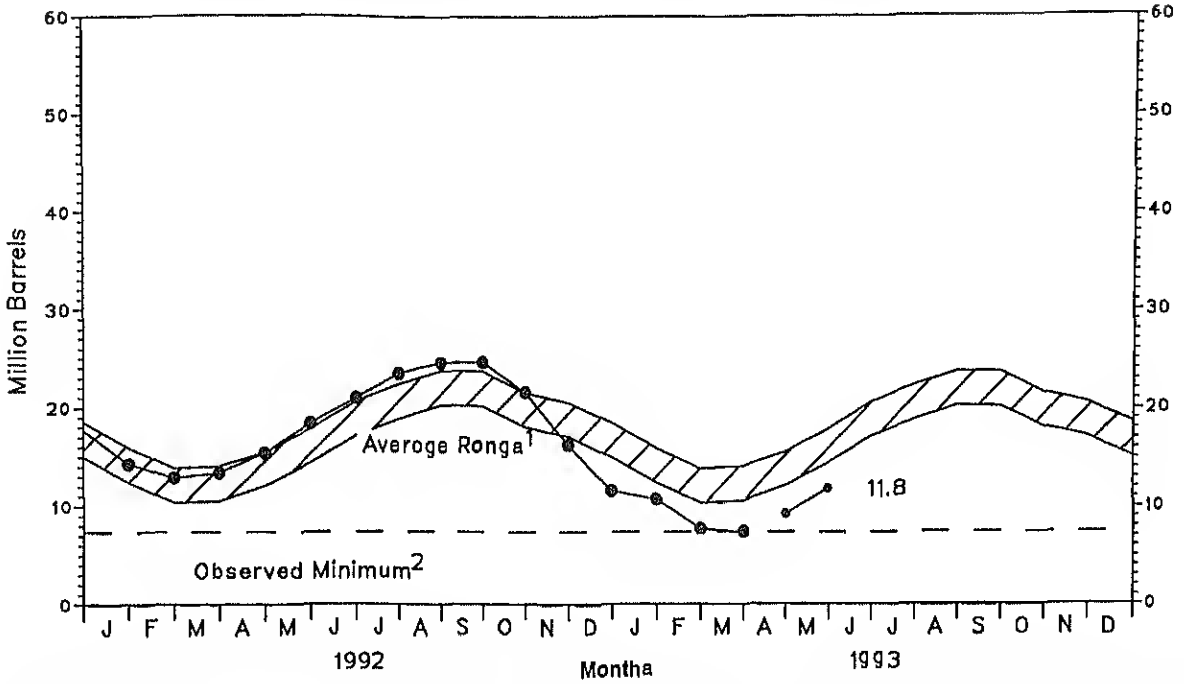


[1] Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: January 1990-December 1992. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data.

[2] The Observed Minimum for propane stocks is based on final monthly data for the last 36 month period and was 1.6 million barrels, occurring in March 1993.

Source: • Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1985-1991, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. • Monthly Data: 1992-1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*; Estimates based on data collected on Form EIA -807, "Propane Telephone Survey."

Figure C3. PADD II (Midwest) Propane/Propylene Stocks, January 1992 to Present

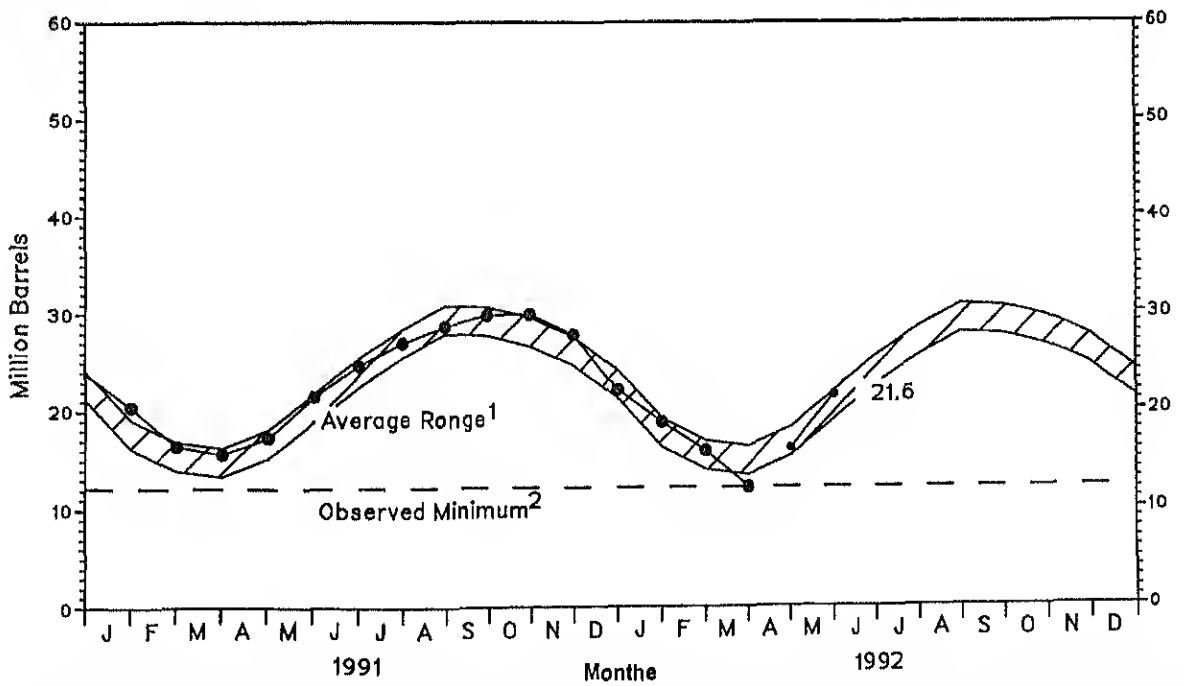


[1] Avaraga laval and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: January 1990-December 1992. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data.

[2] The Observed Minimum for propane stocks is based on final monthly data for the last 36 month period and was 7.4 million barrels, occurring in March 1993.

Source: • Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1985-1991, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual* ; 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. • Monthly Data: 1992-1993, EIA , *Petroleum Supply Monthly* ; Estimates based on data collected on Form EIA -807, "Propane Telephone Survey."

Figure C4. PADD III (Gulf Coast) Propane/Propylene Stocks, January 1992 to Present



[1] Avaraga leval and width of avaraga range are based on 3 yaars of monthly data: January 1990-December 1992. The saasonel pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data.

[2] The Obsarvad Minimum for propana stooks is basad on final monthly data for the last 36 month period and was 12.2 million barrels, occurring in March 1993.

Source: • Data for Rangas and Seasonal Patterns: 1985-1991, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual* ; 1992, EIA, *Patrolaum Supply Monthly*. • Monthly Data: 1992-1993, EIA , *Petroleum Supply Monthly* ; Estimates based on data collacted on Form EIA -807, "Propana Telephone Survay."

Form EIA-807 Monthly Propane Report

Explanatory Notes

Background

The Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey," was implemented in April 1990 as the result of the 1989 propane supply disruption. The hardships experienced by propane users during the December 1989 cold-snap in the Northeast and Mid-Continent areas made the need for timely supply information imperative. During 1990, propane data was collected and provided to Congress and others upon request. Because of the overwhelming demand for continuous monitoring of propane supply, the *Winter Fuels Report* was implemented in September 1990. Data on other heating fuels (i.e., distillate fuel oil and natural gas) are also included. This report publishes weekly data on production, stocks, and imports of propane during the heating season (October through March). During the non-heating season (April through September) data are collected on end-of- month stocks only and are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Respondent Frame

During the non-heating season, the Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey," collects data on end-of-month stocks of propane. The sample of companies that report monthly is selected from the universe of respondents that report on the monthly surveys listed below:

Form Number	Name
EIA-810	*Monthly Refinery Report*
EIA-811	*Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*
EIA-812	*Monthly Product Pipeline Report*
EIA-816	*Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the EIA-807 is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, facilities are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of quantities reported for propane production, imports, and stocks. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for each item and each geographic region (Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts I (IX, IY, IZ), II and III) for which data are published. A bench mark factor is used to capture the remaining 10 percent of the propane industry.

The sample frame for the EIA-807 is re-evaluated on an annual basis to assure 90 percent coverage of the total for each item collected and each geographic region. However, when necessary the sample frame is updated more frequently.

Collection Methods

Data are collected by telephone or facsimile. No written confirmation of the data submission is necessary. For monthly data collections, telephone calls to respondents start on the third working day following the end of the report period.

Resubmissions

Resubmissions are any changes to the originally submitted data that were either requested by the EIA or initiated by the respondent. A determination is made on whether to process the resubmissions based on the magnitude of the revision. Cell entries on publication tables are marked with an "R" for revised.

Estimation and Imputation

After the company reports have been checked and entered into the EIA-807 data base, imputation is done for companies which have not yet responded. The imputed values are equal to the latest reported data for a particular reporting unit. Response rates are over 90 percent so very little imputation is done.

After the data files have been edited and corrected, aggregation is done for each geographic region. Estimation factors, which were derived from 1992 reported data, are then applied to each cell to generate published estimates.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 95 to 100 percent. Chronic nonrespondents and late filing respondents are contacted by telephone and reminded of their requirement to report. Nearly all of the major companies report on time. The nonresponse rate for the published estimate is usually between 1 percent and 2 percent.

Propane Figures

The national inventory (stocks) graphs for propane include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and with judgments of critical levels.

Figures C1 through C4 provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an "average range" for the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation for the past 7 years.

The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are estimated with a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported inventory levels.) The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only annual variation from the data. Thus, deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data. The seasonal factors are updated annually in October, using the 7 most recent years' final monthly data.

The seasonal factors are used to deseasonalize data from the most recent 3-year period (January-December or July-June). The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the "average range." The standard deviation of the deseasonalized 36 months is then calculated after adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the "average range" is defined as average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the "average range" is twice the standard deviation. The ranges are updated every 6 months in April and October.

The lines labeled "observed minimum" on the stock graphs are the lowest inventory levels observed during the most recent 36-month period as published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Provisions Regarding Confidentiality of Information

The Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice concluded on March 20, 1991, that the Federal Energy Administration Act requires the Energy Information Administration to provide company-specific data to the Department of Justice, or to any Federal agency when requested for official use, which may include enforcement of Federal law. The information contained on this form may also be made available, upon request, to another component of the Department of Energy (DOE), to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order.

The information contained on this form will be kept confidential and not disclosed to the public to the extent that it satisfies the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. section 552, the DOE regulations, 10 C.F.R. section 1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets ACT, 18 U.S.C. section 1905.

Upon receipt of a request for this information under the FOIA, the DOE shall make a final determination whether the information is exempt from disclosure in accordance with the procedures and criteria provided in the regulations. To assist us in this determination, respondents should demonstrate to the DOE that, for example, their information contains trade secrets or commercial or financial information whose release would be likely to cause substantial harm to their company's competitive position. A letter accompanying the submission that explains (on an element-by-element basis) the reasons why the information would be likely to cause the respondent substantial competitive harm if released to the public would aid in this determination. A new justification does not need to be provided each time information is submitted on the form, if the company has previously submitted a justification for that information and the justification has not changed.

Glossary

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons.

CIF (Cost, Insurance, Freight). This term refers to a type of sale in which the buyer of the product agrees to pay a unit price that includes the f.o.b. value of the product at the point of origin plus all costs of insurance and transportation. This type of a transaction differs from a "Delivered" purchase, in that the buyer accepts the quantity as determined at the loading port (as certified by the Bill of Lading and Quality Report) rather than pay based on the quantity and quality ascertained at the unloading port. It is similar to the terms of an f.o.b. sale, except that the seller, as a service for which he is compensated, arranges for transportation and insurance.

Cooling Degree-Days. The number of degrees per day the daily average temperature is above 65 degrees F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature for a 24-hour period.

Crude Oil. A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Lease condensate and drips are included but topped crude oil (residual) and other unfinished oils are excluded.

Crude Oil Input. The total crude oil put into processing units at refineries.

Degree-Day Normals. Simple arithmetic averages of monthly or annual degree-days over a long period of time (usually the 30-year period 1951-1980). These may be simple degree-day normals or population-weighted degree-day normals.

Distillate Fuel Oil. Includes No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils, and No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels. These are light fuel oils used primarily for home heating, as a diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and for electric power generation. Distillate fuel oil is reported in the following sulfur categories: 0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur.

FOB (Free On Board). Pertains to a transaction whereby the seller makes the product available within an agreed on period at a given port at a given price; it is the responsibility of the buyer to arrange for the transportation and insurance. Distillate fuel oil is reported in the following sulfur categories: 0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur.

Gas Oil. European designation for No. 2 heating oil, and diesel fuel.

Gross Inputs. The crude oil, unfinished oils, and natural gas plant liquids put into atmospheric crude oil distillation units.

Heating Degree-Days. The number of degrees per day the daily average temperature is below 65 degrees F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature for a 24-hour period.

Imports. Unless otherwise specified in this report, refers to gross imports. Imports of minor products ("other oils") include aviation gasoline, kerosene, unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, plant condensate, petrochemical feedstocks, lube oils, waxes, special naphthas, coke, asphalt, and other miscellaneous oils.

Jet Fuel. Includes kerosene-type jet fuel and naphtha-type jet fuel. Kerosene-type jet fuel is a kerosene quality product used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines. Naphtha-type jet fuel is a product in the heavy naphthas range used primarily for military turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration, they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane. Excludes still gas.

Motor Gasoline (Finished). Includes reformulated gasoline, oxygenated gasoline (EPA approved), and other finished gasoline in the gasoline range. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Production data represent reformulated, oxygenated, and other finished gasoline. Import data consists of the three types of finished motor gasoline and blending components. Total motor gasoline stocks consist of the three types of finished motor gasoline and blending components. Finished motor gasoline stocks are total motor gasoline stocks minus blending components. The stock change used in the calculation of motor gasoline product supplied is the change in finished motor gasoline stocks.

Operable Capacity. The maximum amount of input that can be processed by a crude oil distillation unit in a 24-hour period, making allowances for processing limitations due to types and grades of inputs, limitations of downstream facilities, scheduled and unscheduled downtimes, and environmental constraints. Includes any shutdown capacity that could be placed in operation within 90 days.

Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD). Five geographical areas into which the nation was divided by the Petroleum Administration for Defense for purposes of administration. These PADDs include the States listed below:

PADD I:

Padd IX: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Padd IY: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Padd IZ: Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Virginia, and West Vir

PADD II: Illinois, Inc
Michigan, I
North Dak
Tennessee,

PADD III: Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, and Texas.

PADD IV: Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming.

PADD V: Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.

Population-Weighted Degree-Days. Heating or cooling degree-days weighted by the population of the area in which the degree-days are recorded. To compute national population-weighted degree-days, the Nation is divided into nine Census regions comprised of from three to eight States which are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the region to the total population of the Nation. Degree-day readings for each region are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each region and these products are then summed to arrive at the national population weighted degree-day figure.

Processing Gain. The volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a lower specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Products Supplied. A value calculated for specific products which is equal to domestic production plus net imports (imports less exports), less the net increase in primary stocks. Total products supplied is calculated as inputs to refineries, plus estimated refinery gains, plus other hydrocarbon input, plus product imports, less product exports, less the net increase in product stocks. Values shown for "Other Oils" product supplied are the difference between total product supplied and product supplied values for specified products. Other oils product supplied incorporates crude oil product supplied and reclassified product adjustment.

Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil. The average price paid by refiners for crude oil booked into their refineries in accordance with accounting procedures generally accepted and consistently and historically applied by the refiners concerned. Domestic crude oil is that oil produced in the United States or from the outer continental shelf as defined in 43 USC 1131. Imported crude oil is any crude oil which is not domestic oil. The composite is the weighted average price of domestic and imported crude oil. Prices do not include the price of crude oil for the SPR.

Refinery Capacity Utilization. Ratio of the total amount of crude oil, unfinished oils, and natural gas plant liquids run through crude oil distillation units to the operable capacity of these units. In the period 1979-1984 the refinery capacity utilization for all U.S. refineries ranged between 87 percent and 65 percent. The ratio for an individual refinery may fluctuate much more depending on the type of crude and other raw materials processed, the types of products produced, and the operating conditions of the refinery.

Residual Fuel Oil. Includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils which are heavy oils used primarily for electric power generation, for industrial and commercial space heating, as a ship fuel, and for various industrial uses.

Retail Motor Gasoline Prices. Motor gasoline prices calculated each month by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in conjunction with the construction of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). These prices are collected in 85 urban areas selected to represent all urban consumers -- about 80 percent of the total U.S. population. The service stations are selected initially, and on a replacement basis, in such a way that they represent the purchasing habits of the CPI population. Service stations in the current sample include those providing all types of service (i.e., full-, mini-, and self-service).

Stock Change (Refined Products). Component of Product Supplied calculation shown on U.S. Petroleum Balance. The product stock change shown on the U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet for the current 4-week period is calculated in the following way; an average daily stock change is calculated for major refined products (i.e., all actual reported stocks); this stock change is added to an estimate for minor product stock change based on historical monthly data; a daily average stock change for refined product stocks for the 4-week period is then calculated. To calculate minor product stock change, the stock levels shown for other oils in the stock section of the balance sheet are used. These other oils stock levels are derived by: 1) computing an average daily rate of stock change for each month based on monthly data for the past 6 years; 2) using this daily rate and the minor stock levels from the most recent monthly publication to estimate the minor product stock level for the current period.

Stocks. For individual products in the WPSR, quantities held at refineries, in pipelines, and at bulk terminals which have a capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and in transit thereto. Stocks held by product retailers and resellers, as well as tertiary stocks held at the point of consumption, are excluded. Stocks of individual products held at gas processing plants are excluded from individual product estimates but included in "Other Oils" estimates and "Total."

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil. A term which appears in U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet. It reconciles the difference between data (or estimates) about supply and data (or estimates) about disposition. Its value can be positive or negative since it is a balancing term. As it appears in the monthly publications, it reflects the accuracy of the reported data. Because the unaccounted-for crude oil figure reflects the accuracy of reported and estimated figures, one would expect the figure to be larger in balances using preliminary or estimated data and smaller in balances using final data. In fact, the published figures confirm this expectation. In the WPSR, 4-week averages for the previous year are interpolated from final monthly data, so that the unaccounted-for crude oil value for the previous year is considerably smaller than that for the current period.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending.

United States. For the purpose of the report, the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data for the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and other U.S. territories are not included in the U.S. Totals.

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Oxygenate data, updated approximately 15 working days after the end of the report month
Heating fuel data, (April through September) updated the 2nd week of the month
Petroleum Marketing Monthly, updated on the 20th of the month
Winter Fuels Report, (October through March) updated on Wednesdays (Thursdays in the event of a holiday) at 5 p.m.
Natural Gas Monthly, updated on the 20th of the month
Weekly Coal Production, updated on Fridays at 5 p.m.
Quarterly Coal Report, updated 60 days after the end of the quarter
Electric Power Monthly, updated on the 1st of the month